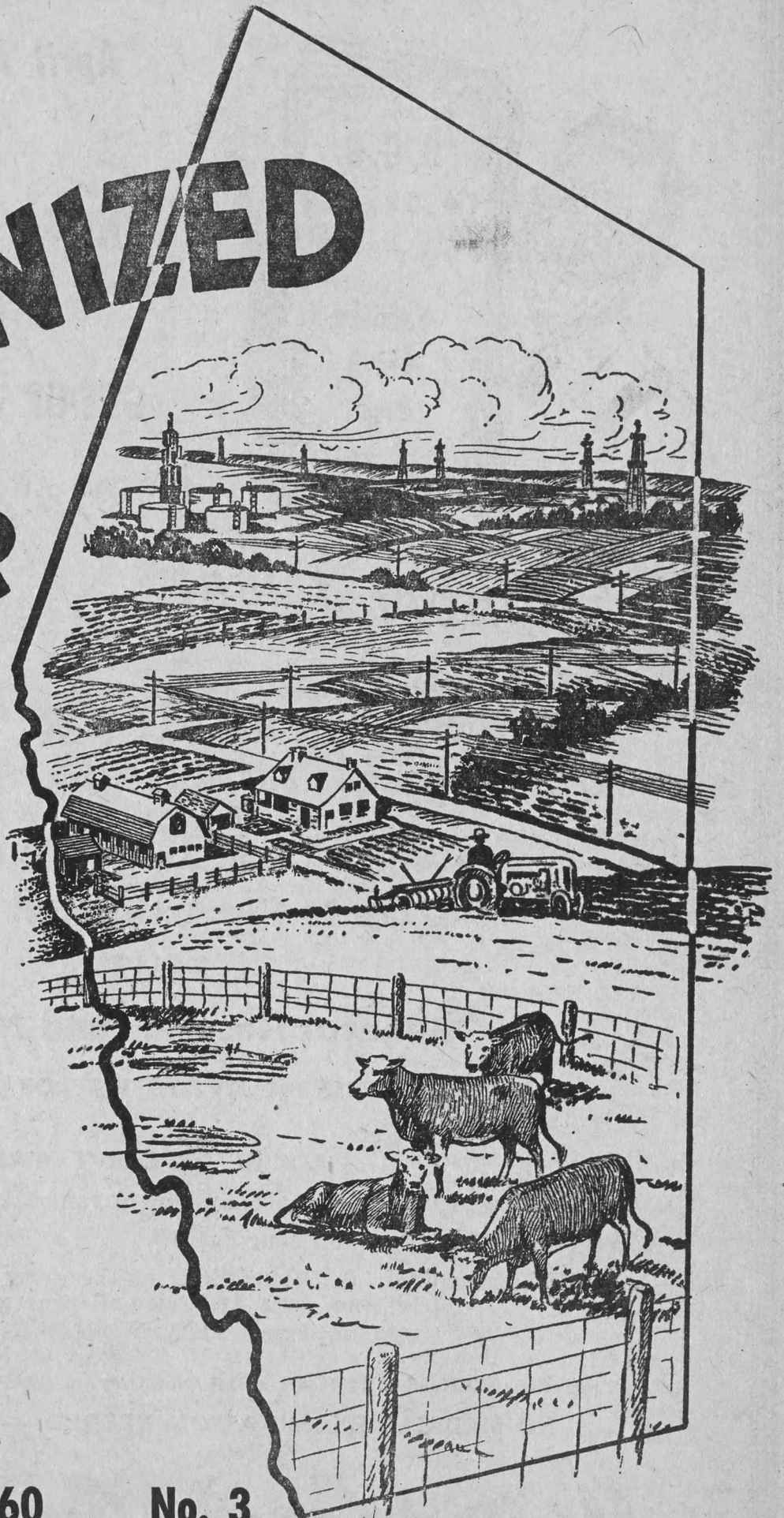


THE ORGANIZED FARMER

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Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Whenever it is time to write this monthly report I become more conscious of words. Words, whether written or spoken, are potent tools in the hands of some people. In others, they remain "just words."

We hear and read about some words more than others. One such word is "freedom". What does it mean? Here are some more words the dictionary uses to explain it: liberty, independence, ease in performance, particular privilege. I like the term "particular privilege" because I believe being free is a privilege. But I do not believe anyone is entitled to any privilege if he will not accept an equal amount of responsibility.

When the West was opened for settlement, men and women came from all

LAST MONTH'S ACTIVITIES . . .

Feb. 1-Spoke at local meeting at Abee.

2-Presided at a meeting of the F.U.A. Executive.

3-Met with Hon. Mr. Halmrast re: Crop Insurance. Vice-president Clare Anderson, directors Howard Hibbard and Jack Muza also present.

5-Spoke at Pine Hill local.

6-Spoke at David Thompson School.

12-Attended meeting of F.U. & C.D.A. Advisory Committee.

13-Spoke at meeting at Heisler.

15-Met with Farm Forum Committee and completed broadcast for February 22nd.

16-Presented F.U.A. Brief to Royal Commission on Transportation at Edmonton.

17-22-Was in Ottawa for presentation of I.F.U.C. Brief, interviewing Ministers, M.P.'s and officials re deficiency payments, farm policy, etc.

26-Spoke at Scandia local.

27-Spoke at Brooks

28-Attended F.U.A. Bonspiel at Lethbridge.
Spoke at Warner in the evening.

corners of the world to exercise their freedom to acquire a piece of land. The amount of land each person could get was limited. There was a certain fee and other requirements. When these simple requirements were completed it was possible to get title to the land, something special, something that nearly every citizen of the world believes to be the ultimate in personal achievement. Having received title or ownership of this piece of land he was then "free" to produce anything he wished and to put that produce on the markets of the world in competition with his neighbour. It all sounded so easy. It was "freedom."

Now, of course, having acquired the title to the land, the person also acquired certain responsibilities. The land was necessary to feed hungry people, not only for to-day and to-morrow, but forever. He was therefore responsible for its care, its fertility, its ability to continue producing food indefinitely. Having acquired the land, he might someday find that he had to give up the rights of ownership if any other person required a portion or all of his land to further the welfare of people generally, in other ways than to produce food. Many people in Alberta have found this out. Some have been satisfied by the financial gain they have received. Others, because of the violation of what they consider was their "special privilege" to own land, are not happy.

Dr. Watson, formerly of Hobbema, is such a man. He owns a piece of land and wished to maintain its natural

beauty. By so doing he was not violating any of the laws of nature, nor was he damaging the land. An oil company required information in the furtherance of their plan to explore for oil. With little or no attempt to get permission from Dr. Watson they proceeded with their plans. In so doing they destroyed the natural beauty of his land, but this meant little or nothing to them. Dr. Watson, who thought he owned a piece of land, found that he could not, in the courts of law, claim damages for violation of his "freedom" to own that land. He can only collect for the physical damage to his property.

Harry Uremco and his neighbours in the Leduc district found the same thing when the dominion government required their land for an airport. Frank Madson of Faust in the Lesser Slave Lake district found the same thing when another man requested the use of a stream through his farm for navigation by boat. They, and many others like them, have discovered that freedom to own land also entails responsibility to others.

In this issue of the Organized Farmer are letters referring to the violation of responsibility of another nature. I refer specifically to the editorial in the December issue of the Farm and Ranch Review. In this country it is possible for any person to own and publish a newspaper or periodical of practically any kind if he has the money required. He or she can then proceed to use nearly any words they wish to serve whatever purpose they may wish. I repeat, this type of freedom is available to those who have enough money but is beyond

the reach of the "ordinary Joe". Its effectiveness as a medium for influencing people and their actions is only limited by the amount of money available.

Radio and television fall into the same category. Whether owned by individuals or governments, ownership of these things provides the means to influence people by the use of words. If access to these mediums of publicity is limited by the ability to pay, then certainly the person or persons with the most money will have an advantage. I do not say these things are either right or wrong. They are facts and they determine, to a very large extent, what freedom actually means to people.

One thing that seems to be more evident all the time is that there is considerable relationship between freedom and the welfare of people. Can we develop a concept of freedom that recognize the importance of human dignity and well being? The question in my mind is, how much poverty will farmers endure to maintain what is called freedom of the individual. We are free to starve if we wish.

The farmers still on the land can and do produce more than they can properly market. As a result, the returns on that product are inadequate. Maximum returns per unit of product can only be had if that product is scarce in terms of want or need. The only thing that stands in the way of producing on this basis is our inherent fear of losing our individual freedom by imposing quotas. Can we ever reconcile ourselves to the fact that laws are rules made to govern our conduct so that it becomes possible to live with our fellow men in relative freedom? Can we ever realize that, if we lived by the ten commandments we would need precious little in the way of rules? I know you can't change people's concepts over night. Neither do I wish to make too many changes. But I believe we must produce our farm products and market them in such a way as to obtain a maximum price. Is this too much freedom to give up for relative security?

As you see, this is not a report. It is rather the rambling thoughts of a person, much concerned for the welfare of our farm people. This concern is all the more emphasized when I realize the magnitude and the complicity of the problem. Solutions are so easy to talk about. Implementing them is different. We can never have any solutions until more people will work together. "Team Work" is more than a slogan, it is a way of life.

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THE F.U. AND C.D.A. IN ACTION

by J. Nielsen

A sub-district workshop and convention was held in the Legion Hall at Barrhead on February 9th. There were 52 delegates and around 25 visitors present.

The main function of the workshop was dealing with six important current farm topics: deficiency payments on farm products; co-ops as remedy for farmers' financial difficulties; credit unions; how to revive a F.U.A. local and—is the \$5.00 membership fee sufficient to give the members all they desire from the union? These topics were very ably presented by different locals and thoroughly discussed in two interesting buzz-session with everybody present taking part in the discussions.

Mr. F. Griesbach, director of the newly established "Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association", was present and guided the procedure very skillfully.

Mr. C. Anderson of Freedom, F.U.A. vice-president, gave a short, but informative talk on the various topics: the law of supply-demand not practical in relation to production of food-stuff; deficiency payments not implemented according to requests from organized farmers; farmers must change plans of production to meet current demands and they must in the final analysis solve their own problems by orderly farmer-controlled marketing of their products.

Four resolutions were dealt with and passed by the delegates.

Mr. Preuss, Freedom, was re-elected as sub-director by acclamation for sub-district 1 and Mr. B. Wallace was also re-elected by acclamation as sub-director for sub-district No. 1A.

The Barrhead F.W.U.A. ladies served a very delicious dinner and lunch.

Government Action On Resolutions Presented To Provincial Cabinet

The following is a part of a letter received from Hon. Gordon Taylor, Minister of Highways in regard to three of the resolutions presented to the provincial cabinet in January.

"Resolution—Therefore be it resolved that jeeps used on farms be classified as farm trucks and be eligible to use purple tax free gasoline.

I wish to advise that jeeps that are truly trucks will be classified as farm trucks as are all other such trucks during the 1960-61 season.

Resolution—"Therefore be it resolved that we ask the Department of Highways to make a survey of all approaches to railway crossings and provincial highways, and where necessary and feasible, that they be rebuilt as soon as possible."

I wish to advise that instructions have gone out to all branches to pay particular attention to the construction of approaches in order, wherever possible, to have a level area, or as level as possible, for vehicles to stop upon, before entering a thoroughfare. Departmental officials will also endeavour to progressively improve approaches that are presently in existence, to a good standard.

Resolution—"Therefore be it resolved that farmers be allowed to haul all feed and farm supplies on the highways without a tractor license."

This resolution cannot be recommended by this department as it would be most unfair to the people who are building the highways and roads. To require a farmer who has a truck to license his vehicle and to waive the requirement for a person who uses a tractor which has the potential of doing greater damage to the roadbed, would not be tolerable."

Sweet potatoes can be used as a substitute for pumpkin in pies.

SOUVENIR BOOKLETS

Souvenir booklets on the March to Ottawa in March 1959 are now available at central office. This is a 32 page booklet printed on good quality paper, with an attractive cover. It contains 25 pictures of the activities of the delegates, 20 pictures of farm leaders and individual delegates, the names of all the 1027 delegates, a copy of the main submission, and last of all, four very effective cartoons carried by the daily press. The price is 50c each. If you wish one, write to central office, enclosing 50c and we will be pleased to mail a copy to you.

The Voice of Agriculture

(F.U.A. Broadcast Feb. 10, 1960)

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN

We are getting around to the time of year when the farmers who did not get their crops threshed last fall are mighty short of cash. The federal and provincial governments are making some cash available in one way or another, but we think that quite a lot of our farmers do not know just what is available. Maybe we can help by outlining the various loans and so on that are set up to help.

There are three ways in which a farmer may get a loan. The first one is the Farm Aid Program. This is for the farmer who got less than half of his crop threshed. So, if half or more of your crop is under the snow, you may be eligible for help. If you threshed enough grain to bring your yield to over 5 bus. on your whole crop, then you are out of luck under this act. However, don't give up hope yet. You still have two strikes coming. You can maybe get some help under the Bill to provide for Advanced Payments on unharvested grain. This Bill was passed in the Federal House on January 21, and went into operation on Monday of this week. (February 8)

To get an advance on unthreshed grain under this Act, a farmer should go to his local elevator agent. It's a complicated process to figure out how much you can get, but as we understand it, it goes something like this.

First of all, if you have threshed grain in your bins to the amount of 6 bus. per specified acre—you are out of luck. You get help under another Act, which we mention later. But suppose you have very little threshed grain on hand, then perhaps you can get an advance.

You estimate the amount of unthreshed grain in your fields—say it is 2,000 bus. Take half of this, that means 1,000 bus. Take away the grain you have in your bins. Say that is 300 bus., that leaves 700 bus. Take away the grain you delivered to the elevator since August 1st. Say this is 200 bus. That leaves you 500 bus. If it's wheat you have out in the field, multiply this 500 by 50c, which makes \$250 and that's the loan you can get. If it's barley that you are working with multiply your 500 bus. by 35c, which gives you a loan of \$175.00. If it's oats multiply your 500 bus. by 20c which gives you a loan of \$100.00.

There are two other limits under

this Act. The first one is that you can't get a loan on more than 6 bus. per specified acre. The second is that no farmer can get a loan for more than \$1500. You pay these loans back with half of your grain deliveries during the rest of the crop year.

Now let's take a look at the third way you may get help. We said that if you have 6 bus. of threshed grain per specified acre in your bins, you can't get help under the two Acts we have already mentioned. Instead, you go to the bank, and arrange for a loan there, under an Act that has been operating for several years—The Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act. These are interest-free loans. The federal government looks after the interest payments. Under this Act, the farmer pays the loan back by turning over half his grain cheques until the loan is paid.

Well by now, you should be hopelessly confused, so let's try to at least give you a lead as to what to do, if you need some cash to get by with.

1. You have got over half your grain out under the snow. Go to your elevator agent or your municipal office, and see about getting help under the Farm Aid Program.

2. If you can't get help here, try to get a loan, through your elevator company on your unthreshed grain.

3. If you are out of luck here, because you have threshed grain on hand and can't sell it because of quota restrictions, go to the bank and try for a loan under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Aid.

Now, we can fully understand that you can't possibly remember all the details we have covered in this broadcast. If anyone wants a copy of this to help them figure out what to do, just drop us a line, or better still go to your next local F.U.A. meeting. We will send a copy of this to all local secretaries about February 20. It will also appear in the March issue of The Organized Farmer. And if any members want to write us about it, we'll do our best to help.

WIFE WORTH \$80,000

A co-operative farm wife may add as much as \$80,000 to her husband's life time earnings, a Farm Bureau group was told in Minneapolis the other day. She doesn't necessarily have to help with the milking to make this contribution, a farm management specialist said. She can do her bit by keeping books, studying farm operations and joining in decisions.

If the specialist errs it is in setting the figure too low.

—Minneapolis Tribune

CAUTION IN BUYING FARM MACHINERY

by Clare Anderson

Figure out the cost of owning farm machinery before you buy. Support the F.U.A. NON BUYING STRIKE.

A farmer I know had been getting his crop custom combined by a neighbor for several years and was well satisfied except that he thought the cost was too high. The fee charged was a contract of \$3.50 per acre, to combine and put the total crop in the granary. The custom operator also supplied the farmer the free use of his swather.

This fall a machinery company offered this farmer a large discount on buying a large self-propelled combine and self-propelled swather with no trade in. The machines had a list price of nearly \$11,000.00 but he actually paid \$9,500.00.

What was the cost per acre in comparison to custom work?

Depreciation 10% — this is a very conservative estimate and probably could only be achieved by having a machine shed to store the machine in.

Return on capital invested in your business should be at least 5%. Therefore there is a fixed cost of at least 15% of \$9,500.00 which amounts to \$1,425.00. The \$1,425.00 divided by 300 acres comes to \$4.75 per acre fixed capital cost.

There would be at least a cost of .25c per acre for gasoline bringing the actual fixed cost to at least \$5.00 per acre to own his own combine with nothing allowed for labour. It is a pleasure to work with new machines but in this case this farmer not only worked for the machine company but paid an additional \$1.50 per acre for this pleasure. Could he afford it?

Heisler F.U.A. Local 835 Held Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Heisler Local No. 835 was held in the parish hall, Heisler on Monday, January 25th, with a good attendance. Officers elected for this year were — president, Mr. George Calon; secretary-treasurer, Math. B. Niehaus, and directors, Joe Martz, Arnold Wolbeck, Mrs. Frances Leeb, Anthony Vos and Mrs. L. D. Niehaus.

The new president then took over the chair and continued with new business. Coffee and doughnuts were served after adjournment.

Serve yourself at Cost—Buy CO-OP.

THE C.F.A. Convention

by H. Young

The 1960 convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto on January 26, 27 and 28. The meeting was well attended with delegates from all provinces except Newfoundland. Eminent speakers were present and many matters were discussed.

The main business before the meeting was the consideration of almost 100 resolutions sent in by various Provincial Federations. As many of these were on matters more or less agreed upon, the debate tended to be somewhat perfunctory but on a few matters surprising differences of opinion developed. On matters of disagreement there developed a tendency on the part of some to sweep the dirt under the rug by tabling the controversial subject. This pussyfooting tactic was used to sidetrack the reasonable idea of full reciprocity between all Provinces in the matter of truck licenses. The suggestion of farmers uniting in a buying strike was also sidetracked by the same method. Even the eminently sensible suggestion of investigating the possibility of a national transportation policy for Canada was opposed by a group of timid ones and almost defeated.

In this connection one so-called leader from the east was so afraid of the suggestion of investigating the possibility of nationalizing the C.P.R. that he talked wildly about socialized agriculture if this was done. He also digressed from the subject to pay a glowing tribute to the privately-owned radio stations of Ontario, which presumably had been very kind to him.

In the end all resolutions were dealt with. Some 70 were passed and the balance covered in some way. The meeting reaffirmed support of the western farm organization's demand for deficiency payments on grain, but were quite dubious about the merits of the present government policy in regard to eggs and hogs.

Several main speakers addressed the meeting. The president, Mr. Hannam gave his usual able analysis of the Canadian farmer's position. He stated that the relation of agriculture to parity is now the same as in 1940.

The Hon. Mr. Harkness took a different view. He stated flatly that the farmer's position is "not as bad as represented." He then went on to defend the government's price policies. In the question period, Mr. Harkness had a hard time to justify his statements re the comparative affluence of farmers. He

How Is Your Record At The Motor Vehicles Branch ?

Mrs. C. W. Taylor

When the F.U.A. presented the annual brief to the cabinet, a demerit system for motor vehicle licenses was again discussed. As Mr. Gordon Taylor

attributed the tremendous increase in farm costs mainly to a higher standard of living on the part of the farmers.

In a short address the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Goodfellow came out strongly for marketing boards. He stated that his government's policy is to "assist the average farmer and not to discourage the efficient farmer." He also stated flatly, "farmers must give up some liberty to achieve collective security."

An interesting address was given by Mr. Cowden, head of the Consumers' Co-operative Association at Kansas City, Missouri. He told of the many activities of that body, including farmer-owned packing plants, hog testing stations, oil wells and fertilizer manufacture and distribution. He predicted that in 10 years their geneticists will develop a hog that can produce 100 pounds gain from 200 pounds grain. In 1959 their Co-op did \$153 millions of business and made a saving of \$10.2 millions for its members.

Lastly we had our Dr. Stewart who divided his address between Prices and Radio Broadcasting. He pointed out that from 1949 to 1958 food costs advanced 2% per year while farm prices remained stationary. He laid the blame for price increases to inflation and additional services in food handling, but suggested no remedy. On broadcasting he reaffirmed the need for a basically Canadian policy.

Reports of various kinds were dealt with. The treasurer's report for 1959 showed a small surplus. The budget estimates for 1960 predict a small deficit. However a fair surplus has been accumulated over the years. It may well be noted that the whole budget of some \$92,000 seems utterly inadequate for a national farm organization in a country like Canada.

In conclusion I would say that attending this convention was an interesting though somewhat frustrating experience for me. The basic differences in the thinking of eastern and western farmers seem to be accentuated here. Perhaps if more of the delegation came more directly from the grass roots it might be easier to reach agreement on vital matters.

pointed out at the annual convention the Alberta Government, while not having a demerit system, does keep a file of the personal driving record of each license holder. Any unfavourable report of accident or conviction automatically brings the driver's personal file record to the reviewing officer to determine if possible the reason and whether or not some action is necessary by the department to assist the driver in the safe and competent operation of a motor vehicle. Every effort is made to change attitudes, limit driving in case of physical handicaps and to make drivers aware of their inadequacies. In effect this is a demerit system with some of the disparities removed. If drivers realized that such a record of traffic violations was being kept they might be more careful about such violations.

To promote driver improvement, driver examinations must be passed by:

1. Those applying for a license for the first time.
2. Those whose license has been suspended.
3. Those whose driving has been impaired by a disability.
4. All drivers over 70.

For the sake of yourself and members of your family as well as the other members of the F.U.A. Car Insurance Pool won't you make every effort to keep your personal driver's record clear and to make 1960 an accident free year.

Sub-District Meeting

A meeting of sub-district 4 of district 11 was held in Oyen Town Hall on Thursday, January 28th. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the organization and preparation for the forthcoming sub-district convention on March 31st in the Oyen Theatre. Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President, will be guest speaker and district officials will be present. A committee of five was set up to make arrangement for the convention.

Many important items will be up for discussion so everyone will be well advised to attend. If any local has resolutions to be presented, try to get them into the hands of a committee member well in advance of the convention. Committee members are L. Proudfoot, Chinoak; B. Jorgenson, New Brigden; W. Love, Oyen; R. Johnston, Helmsdale, and Mrs. Len Westerlund, Esther.

Pedestrians: Wear white at night, carry a light, avoid traffic as you do the blight.

How Farmers Can Win Friends

by Ed Lipscomb

Mr. Lipscomb is recognized as one of the leading agricultural public relations men in the United States. He is public relations director for the National Cotton Council, and has been president of several national public relations organizations).

People on farms today account for only about 9% of the U.S. population—a statistic which, in more ominous form, means that they do not account for 91%.

Flogging the farmer has become a national pastime with most of the press. City newspapers, magazines, newscasters, columnists, cartoonists—even church papers—all are laying on their whips.

They blame the farmer for inflation, for high taxes, for federal deficits, for the high cost of living. Most people are convinced that "the Farmer" is standing around with hat in hand taking outrageous hand-outs "from us taxpayers."

Never have the farmer's public relations been so bad—never has he needed so urgently to do something about them. In fact, the choice has become one between better public relations and a definite turn toward peasantry. It's not a matter of going back to sickles and burros, but rather the prospect of severely limited opportunity, oppressive restraints, powerless bargaining positions and economic mediocrity which the basic ingredients of peasant life.

Let things go on as at present and politicians, always with a sensitive ear to the ground, will abandon farmers in greater numbers. Instead of sound consideration of farm programs, we'll get sudden, jolting, even punitive actions.

Fortunately there's something we can do about it, as we'll see in a moment. But first I think we've got to realize a few facts of life about this thing called public relations.

First let's look at some tempting tactics that won't work.

We won't win friends by pointing out that "others, too" get subsidies, true though it is. Have you ever heard of a policeman who caught a driver speeding and then let him go because he insisted another car was speeding too?

This approach is particularly appealing . . . there's so much ammunition around and the plea has so much justice. But it won't do the job.

Neither can we shift the public's view to "the politicians." We helped elect them.

Nor can we escape blame because "our kind of farming isn't involved" or by pointing out that "only 23% of farm crops get a subsidy." Unfortunately, the public won't sort farmers. Public criticism of farmers is not a rifle-shooting situation. It's a buckshot barrage. And public ire over farm policies can quickly affect the treatment that all farmers get in matters like wages and hours, tax allowances, social programs, marketing rules and many others.

Another thing that won't get us anywhere is to try to slug it out with a prejudiced or unfriendly press. We get a protest printed in the "Letters" column now and then, but the editor has the last word. Besides, you seldom convert a human being by telling him he's wrong. Rather we've got to persuade—over a period of time—and to present something the editor will buy.

Which gets me around to what will work. The average city dweller is not concerned about your problems—he is concerned about his. And that means that you've got to show him that your problems and his have something in common. Come at the issue from his viewpoint—show him that what you stand for is to his benefit—and he'll listen. City people are concerned about taxes, installment payments, places to park, and the high cost of living. Most of them don't know how food gets to the supermarket and don't care, so long as it's cheap and always there.

They wouldn't know a kernel of wheat from a sunflower seed. These people won't take the time to understand the "farm problem" — they figure they couldn't anyway. But they'll pay attention right quick if somebody shows them it's their problem, and that what is best for farmers is really in their longtime best interest, too.

The real test, then, of any farm policy or proposal becomes: Is it in the long-range interest of the public?

The first thing farmers need do is take an honest, and perhaps a fresh, look at the question. We need a good look in the mirror!

One of the most erroneous ideas about public relations is that it is a broom with which to sweep sins under the rug. Actually public relations consists of two parts: Living right and getting credit for it, but living right has to come first.

It beehoooves us, then, to review where we ourselves stand, and where our own particular farm organization stands. Are your positions, your points of view, the legislation you urge, the resolutions you support—are these such that you conscientiously can say, down in your heart,

that they are in the public interest, as well as your own? If not, you'll have to change these first.

How do we get the job done?

Usually the first thought in a national public relations problem is for everybody to contribute to a central pool of cash, hire the best talent available, and sit back to await results.

In many situations this works, but it won't work for agriculture. "The farmer" is not a homogenous group. He is many people, many groups, with many opinions.

But there's a two-fold way we can tackle the job. Our national, regional, and state farm and commodity organizations must take on the first part of it. And you as an individual member must demand (not just suggest) that they do!

Let it be known—by voice in meeting and by letter to the officers between meetings—that you do not mean a piddling effort, a nominal assignment to somebody on the staff who is already over-worked, or a referral to a committee. Nor do you mean something intended to promote the organization. You want it to be one of the organization's major enterprises—well staffed and well financed.

Such organization can do two things: (1) reach metropolitan editors, broadcasters, TV commentators and columnists who in turn reach millions, and (2) provide materials for you to use locally. What you need are facts; you need ready-written material for local placement; you need a manual that shows you effective techniques.

Beyond question, much of the farmer's public relations program has to be done locally—that's the second half of the job. This means that your local farm group must have a vigorous information program of its own. I suggest that you add a public relations officer, and back him with a small committee willing to work. Have this committee report, frequently.

"But we're farmers — we can't do this," you may be saying. Yes, you can. Actually your local newspaper, radio or TV station, luncheon club, or women's club will welcome you and the facts you bring them. Try it, and you'll likely find you enjoy the experience.

Use not only what comes from your your state or national organization, but tell what your local group is doing — its current activities, the position it takes. Invite town people to address your group; establish two-way contacts. Misunderstanding thrives on isolation.

Don't expect overnight results. An idea can be flashed clear around the

earth in a second these days, but it may require months if not years to penetrate a quarter inch of human skull. I know one successful public relations man who maintains that it takes 32 repetitions of an impression before it finally lodges in the average mind.

Don't assume, either that public relations is something you can turn on and off as needed, like a faucet. Any effective program has to be continuous.

If your story will stand telling, and if you tell it right and often enough, you will gradually get the job done. Davy Crockett was giving sound public relations advice when he said, "Be sure you're right—then go ahead."

Jr. President's Report

After last month's verbose dissertation I have decided to change the format of my Jr. President's report. From now on I shall comment briefly on matters of general interest and anything dealing specifically with the Junior section will be included in separate articles.

As I am a student in Agricultural Economics I am continually confronted with many views on the agricultural policy picture. In countries such as the United States and Canada over-production of agricultural products seems to be a phenomenon that is permanently with us. From the pure economic standpoint over-production is the main cause of low agricultural prices. Because if the law of supply and demand is to be accepted then over supply depresses price. It has been advocated by some that the obvious solution to the present situation is to restrict supply to such a point that a normal market will maintain agricultural prices at a comparable level with other sections of the economy. From an internal standpoint this is reasonable action if one considers only the farmers who will be left after such a move. It is suffice to say here that agriculture made up as it is of numerous small units is not strictly an economic consideration. Family life on the farm makes farming a social situation as well. Therefore it is clear that what in the pure economical sense may seem to be the only action is oft time not the desired action both politically and socially.

The issue that exists to my thinking is the over-all situation is not on a national basis but must be a consideration of the world as a whole. The real decision then is whether or not Canada and the U.S.A. as nations can restrict food production to gain high prices on a national level while other areas of the world watch us with empty stomachs.



Alex McCalla, president of the Junior F.U.A. Alex is a student in Agriculture at the University of Alberta and debated for the U. of A. in the McGowan Cup Competition.

U. of A. vs U. of M. Debate On National Citizens' Forum CBC TV

Two members of the University of Alberta McGowan Debating Team debated against two University of Manitoba debaters on Citizen's Forum, national network TV hook-up on January 31st, 1960, originating from Winnipeg. The subject of the debate was "Resolved that University Education should be free." Debating for the affirmative for the University of Manitoba were Mr. Roland Tenner and Mr. Ord Morton. Debating for the University of Alberta were Sam Baker, Law 2 and Alex McCalla, Agriculture 3. The debate originated at the auditorium in the Agricultural Bldg. on the campus of the University of Manitoba and was in the form of 3 minute presentations by the first speakers for both the affirmative and negative, 2 minute presentations by both second speakers. Then the subject was thrown open for questions and discussion from the audience who were in attendance. In presenting the affirmative side the University of Manitoba contended that a considerable proportion of the students who are eligible and capable of attending universities in Canada are hindered from doing so because of lack of financial resources. They went further to maintain that in the present age, with the need for scientific personnel and other trained people of university calibre, that Canada must assume a policy of free university education in order to get the necessary number of qualified people in our so-

ciety. Their main contention was that if there is to be an obstructing factor in limiting the number of people attending university and keeping standards high that this obstructing factor should not be money but rather should be ability. The negative from the University of Alberta contended two major points. First, Mr. Baker, pointed out that if you adopt a policy of free university education you immediately damage the standards that you have set up in your system of higher education. He contended that university education in essence was training for the individual for his chosen field and therefore it was not entirely society's burden to pay for this student's education because of the fact that he would benefit from it himself. At the present time the governments in Canada by various means pay over two thirds of the costs of university education under the present system and Mr. Baker concluded by saying that Education" will undoubtedly produce a "Something for Nothing Policy in "Something for Nothing" students graduating from the universities in Canada.

For the second Negative, Mr. McCalla pointed out the tremendous costs that would be involved by such a move and in addition to this, difficult administration problems would arise in attempting to administer a policy of free education. In summary Mr. McCalla said that "Free" connotes equality and if you are to have equality in university education with the great variety of courses and other factors that are involved in it, without doubt the standards of the university education would be lowered and that Canadians today should not be prepared to give up their quality and standards of university graduates to worship the sacred cow of free university education."

Upon the completion of the presentations by the four debaters a lively participation from the floor took place, with questions being asked both to the affirmative and the negative. At the conclusion of the Citizens' Forum telecast a vote was taken of the audience in attendance as to which side of the question they felt was the more logical. The vote was in favor of the negative team or the negative side of the question.

Citizens' Forum is broadcast every week on CBC TV on Sunday afternoon in an effort to promote greater understanding on controversial subjects that are of common interest to Canadians as a whole.

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Is The Gallup Poll Like The TV Quizzes?

(The following is taken from a bulletin published Consumers' Information Bureau, a subsidiary of the Retail Merchants Assoc. of Canada Inc.)

Everyone was shocked to learn that many of the popular American television quiz shows were either downright dishonest, with questions and answers carefully rehearsed, or were at least manipulated in a manner that duped millions of credulous viewers.

There was similar disillusionment when it was revealed that many so-called 'hit' songs are created not so much by public acclaim as by under-the-table distribution of cash and gifts to radio and television disc jockeys — a procedure now known as 'payola'.

Is it possible that the Gallup Poll as run in Canada, long respected as an unbiased and honest (if sometimes inaccurate) reflection of public opinion, is also subject to behind-the-scenes manipulation of questions or results?

There are strong indications that in the case of a recent Gallup Poll released by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion everything was not as independent and unbiased as would seem to be desirable in the public interest.

Here are the facts:

1) The Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, which operates the Gallup Poll in Canada, is owned and operated jointly by Wilfred Sanders and his sister, Byrne Hope Sanders. Despite its high-sounding title the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion is a privately-owned profit-making organization.

2) In the November 20, 1959, issue

of 'Marketing', Canada's weekly newspaper for advertising and sales executives, it was announced that Byrne Hope Sanders had been hired as 'consultant' by Sperry & Hutchinson Co. of New York, world's largest trading stamp promoters. The announcement stated that Miss Sanders' job would be 'to help create a fair weather atmosphere for discount stamps in Canada'.

3) The same announcement in 'Marketing' stated that J. Walter Thompson Ltd., the Toronto subsidiary of one of the largest U.S. advertising agencies, had been retained to conduct throughout Canada a national advertising and public relations campaign on behalf of stamps. Wilfred Sanders, co-owner of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (which operates the Gallup Poll) is also Canadian vice-president and managing director of J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd.

4) During the first week of December the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion released to newspapers across Canada a 'Gallup Poll' on the subject of trading stamps. It claimed that trading stamps are now available in 65% of Canadian communities and that 59% of Canadian families are saving stamps. These alleged facts would suggest that the distribution of trading stamps is exceedingly widespread across Canada and that the saving of stamps is endorsed by a majority of Canadian families, both of which statements are highly debatable.

In summary, Byrne Hope Sanders is a paid employee or agent of the world's largest trading stamp company. Wilfred Sanders is managing director of the Canadian advertising agency of that same company. At the same time the Sanders are co-owners and co-directors of the firm which conducted the Gallup Poll on trading stamps in Canada. That the results of this poll should turn out

to be favorable to stamps is therefore not surprising.

Federal, provincial and civic governments, the press, the broadcasting trade, labour and farm organizations, women's groups, the clergy, educationists and all others of influence in the maintenance of high moral standards in the Canadian way of life should consider the implications. Forecasts of elections, opinions on social legislation, labour and farm questions, morality, social behavior, and other vital subjects are put forth by the pollsters as gospel truth. Canadians have a right to be sure that they are just that.

Ed Nelson Visits Heisler F.U.A.

On Saturday evening February 13th, Mr. Ed Nelson visited Heisler local and showed the pictures he had taken on his European trip. A large crowd was in attendance and all enjoyed the pictures. After the show Mr. Nelson explained various topics of interest to farmers. Coffee and doughnuts were served. A million thanks to Mr. Nelson.

In spite of the shrinking farm population, the farmer and his family play an important role in the economy of Canada and will continue to do so.

Please Let Us Know

If your house is receiving more than one copy of the Organized Farmer.

Send a note to:

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in The Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but the pen name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

The copy of The Organized Farmer received and I find the contents very interesting and I hope the members read their copies. Our president has some good advise and I hope members will try to follow it. I personally have been on a buying strike for a good while, it is the only way I could see to carry on at all. Our president says "Don't buy unless you must, if you must use your Co-ops." There is a very important thing — Why don't our members use their co-ops. They could solve most of their problems if they did. The Wheat Pool to handle the grain, the Livestock Shipping Association to handle the stock, what more do we need. Another factor that is important, as our president sees it, there can be no purpose in continuing to produce a product we cannot use. A production strike is needed, why work ourselves out of a job.

Some years ago the Alberta Farmers' Union put on a non-delivery strike which does not quite meet the case these days, but it was alright at the time and sure put a scare in some people. I was secretary of our own local at the time and farmers who had never joined up before came and joined the organization and we had a big increase in membership. I am sorry to see a decline in membership—what we need is compulsory membership, this membership drive is no good. I have partaken in them. For instance one person says I joined up last year, I let slip this year, they did not do much last year. In the old days compulsory membership was our aim, but we got sidetracked.

I see where the convention sent a special delegation to ask the government to take over the power companies. If the Farmers' Union is successful in this, this alone would justify their existence in this province. I hope the move is successful. Mr. Henry Young would sure

deserve a medal for his great work in this.

I have forgotten when I first joined the U.F.A., when a notice in our local paper supplied the information 48 years ago. This Cummings local with H. Eyben as president and Alec Irving as vice-president changed later to the Autumn Leaf local and is still functioning with the son of H. Eyben as secretary. We have a co-op store that was organized by the members in 1923 and is still flourishing.

Hardy Wear, Vermilion.

Farm and Ranch Review,
Dear Editor:

This is in regard to your editorial entitled "Divided We Stand."

The F.U.A. convention by nearly unanimous vote reaffirmed the power policy of the F.U.A., which is that it favors public ownership and development of our electric power. The convention then selected unanimously Mr. Henry Young to head the delegation to present the resolution on the power question to the cabinet of the provincial government, and also to ask the government for a plebiscite on this matter at the earliest date. Your vitriolic, ill tempered and most mischievous personal attack on Mr. Young is in reality a deliberate affront and insult to all of the delegates to the F.U.A. convention who passed the resolution and selected Mr. Young as their spokesman.

Surely in a democratic country like ours people have undeniable right to ask for a plebiscite on such a question of vital importance to all.

In our province we have a huge power potential and surely it can be developed and operated along the same lines as the Ontario Hydro Power is operated—the benefit of all the citizens of the province.

Of all the farm papers in Western Canada your editorials are most reactionary and anti-social. Now it seems that the Co-operatives are next in line for a wholly undeserved drubbing on the pages of your journal.

Fair, constructive and impartial criticism of actions of men serving the public or of service organizations including the co-operatives is most desirable in a free society, providing such criticism does not degenerate into a lopsided obsession.

You have done Mr. Young a very grave injustice, then you conclude your editorial page by wishing a Merry Christmas to all etc., I wonder what sort of a person you are.

John Liss, Barrhead, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

According to certain authorities, geography and geology are two important factors in the progress of a country; they may either help or impede. At the present time one of those factors that Canada is dealing with is geography. We do not have the heat of the tropics, nor the climate of the arctic, but we are a great distance from the people who need our produce. The "Fathers of Confederation" saw the need for overcoming distance, if the population of this western land were to exist at all, hence their creation of the Crow's Nest freight agreement; as Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan says, "It is a condition of Union."

Everybody knows that conditions have changed since the agreement was made, but they have changed for a lot of people; elderly people bought bonds from the government, in order to make provision for old age. Conditions are different now, if the C.P.R. has a right to a subsidy, then these government bond holders certainly have.

The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement is similar to a house with a mortgage against it, which the owner who is in the Rolls Royce class, is trying to wriggle out of paying.

The C.P.R. common shares, in January, were worth \$24.00 and paying a dividend of \$6.25.

The suggestion of the writer is that the C.P.R. be nationalized, it is paying its way and would be no burden on the country. If it is subsidized or the Crow's Nest rates lifted, it would just mean money in the shareholder's pocket; the shares would advance from \$24 to \$35.

It is not suggested that nationalization is magic in itself, planning and good management is still necessary, but in this case, it is a matter of the welfare of the country versus the railway people.

W. Horner, Eckville, Alta.

The Editor,
Farm & Ranch Review,
Dear Sir:

I believe that in years gone by the farm people of Western Canada appreciated the wholesome and constructive editorials in the Farm and Ranch Review. I well remember the days of Mr. Peterson and his very down to earth editorials, and, whether you agreed with them or not, you somehow felt that you had learned something.

I am sorry to say that I cannot say the same for present editorial policy. I find so much inconsistency that as far as I am concerned I cannot get constructive thinking from it at all. I can assure you that I feel the responsibility

of leadership in the F.U.A. requires an open mind, always receptive to new and constructive ideas. I appreciate them wherever I get them, whether that be from the Farm and Ranch Review or elsewhere. The members of the Farmers' Union of Alberta are quite capable of formulating policy from those ideas and have done so since before the days of Henry Wise Wood. They are also well able to direct the manner in which they wish their policy handled.

It is therefore with a great deal of disgust that I read the rather low bit of journalistic bombast directed at Mr. Henry Young in the December issue. The seven hundred odd delegates at the convention were mature citizens of Alberta dealing with a policy that has been policy of the F.U.A. and the U.F.A. before it. They delegated Mr. Young to be their spokesman for that policy at that particular time. If the Farm and Ranch Review policy represents the thinking of so many farmers as it seems to think it does, where were they when the Farm Union policy was endorsed again last year? Castigating a person doing a job, and who has had the support of most of Alberta farm people for many years does not seem to be a very constructive pastime.

Yours truly,
Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President.

Women at Work

(Taken from "This is Britain")

Britain's social scene has changed in many ways during the past 20 years, and not least in the way of women have come to form an increasing proportion of the labour force. Out of the total of about 23 million — 48% of the total population — in civil employment, one-third or 7½ million are women.

Most marked is the increasing tendency for married women to take a job. Between mid-1948 and mid-58 the total number of employees increased by 1½ million; of this number, 800,000 were women, representing an increase of 12 per cent in the employment of women compared with one of 5% for men. This increase in the number of women at work is accounted for almost entirely by married women. There are a number of reasons for this trend: e.g. new opportunities for women workers created by improved educational facilities and technological changes, labour-saving devices, full employment, the demand for a higher standard of living in the home which can be met by the wife going to work, and the changing attitude to women's place in a highly industrialized society.

The following approximate figures give some indication of women's contribution in different fields:

One in every 3 of the workers in the manufacturing industries is a woman;

One in every 9 agricultural workers is a woman;

One in every 7 of the workers in transport and communications is a woman;

One in every 4 persons employed in the civil service and local government services is a woman.

PAY

A woman is paid the same salary as a man for doing the same work in medicine, dentistry, physiotherapy, radio-graphy, university teaching, journalism and broadcasting, and as a Minister of the Crown, a member of Parliament, a salaried magistrate, solicitor or architect, a pharmacist working in a hospital, or a member of the administrative, professional or technical classes in local government service. Men and women engaged in free earning professions make the same charges. By 1961 equal pay will also be the rule in the civil service, the teaching profession (in schools) and the general, clerical and shorthand-typist classes in local government service.

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Detailed descriptive literature on seed treatments has been mailed to members of U.F.A. Co-op locals. Others interested can write for copies to either of the addresses below.

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In Calgary the Shopping Centre is at 4720 - 1st St. S.E., and in Edmonton is just off the Fort Trail south of Canada Packers' plant.

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Farm Women Meet The Cabinet

The F.W.U.A. delegation met the Premier of Alberta and Members of the Executive Council on February 3rd, 1960 for the annual presentation of resolutions approved by the F.W.U.A. convention. Members of the Cabinet present were Premier Manning, Hon. A. R. Patrick, Minister of Industry and Development; Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Minister of Education; Hon. J. D. Ross, Minister of Health; Hon. R. Reiersen, Minister of Labour; Hon. N. A. Willmore, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. R. D. Jorgenson, Minister of Welfare; Hon. J. Hartley, Minister of Public Works; Hon. E. W. Hinman, Provincial Treasurer; and Hon. F. Colbourn, Minister with Portfolio.

F.W.U.A. representatives were Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Mrs. L. Gibeau, Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Mrs. M. Robertson, Mrs. L. Carleton, Mrs. F. Hallum, Mrs. C. E. Jones and Mrs. F. Hicks.

HEALTH — Rural Health Units —

The F.W.U.A. asked that the Government continue to see that all rural health units are fully staffed, that services be enlarged and that our government participate in any adequate National Health Plan.

Dr. Ross replied that the staffing of the Health Units is actually the responsibility of the local boards. Trained personnel is very hard to get. The government makes grants to the Health Units on a per capita basis, which is usually about 60% of the total cost. Dr. Ross thought that rather than extending the services to cover further mental health services and social workers it would be better to strive for a uniform service throughout the province.

Regarding the National Health Insurance Plan Dr. Ross stated that this is on the Statutes but the federal government is not prepared to go into this at the present time.

F.W.U.A. asked that mental patients be given hospitalization and mental care free.

Dr. Ross replied that all care is given for \$1.00 per day and no one is ever turned away from a mental hospital or pressed to pay.

The F.W.U.A. asked that an investigation be made into the cost of drugs.

Dr. Ross explained the reason for some drugs being so high in price is the cost of research and the standardizing and testing of each batch.

F.W.U.A. asked that the provincial

government do everything in their power to stop bomb testing.

No reply.

F.W.U.A. asked that T.B. X-rays be compulsory.

Dr. Ross replied that the decreasing number of T.B. cases would indicate most people are taking advantage of the service given but definitely did not approve of compulsion.

F.W.U.A. asked for a Cancer Hospital.

Dr. Ross, just returned from a trip through Eastern Canada and United States, stated that the equipment in the Cancer Clinic was better than any he had looked at and that personnel compared favorably to any anywhere. Dr. Ross outlined plans to be discussed at this sitting but was not in favour of a separate cancer hospital.

F.W.U.A. asked that cancer be a reportable disease.

No comment.

F.W.U.A. asked that a reflector type of paint be used on trains and that railway crossings be appropriately marked.

Mr. Manning replied that this came under the Railway Act and has been discussed.

EDUCATION —

F.W.U.A. asked the government to assume increased cost of education to ensure the best possible education for rural children, to make a grant for vaning retarded children to schools, to pay board and tuition for students in outlying districts and to increase bonus paid to teachers in outlying districts.

Mr. Aalborg explained that in the last decade the costs of education to the government has increased tremendously and that over the 10 year period the increase would be 500%. Consideration must be given to how much could be spent, as after all, the money must come from the tax payers.

F.W.U.A. asked that the "Cuisenaire" method of teaching math be used in Alberta schools starting at grade 1.

Mr. Aalborg replied that he would refer this to the Curriculum Committee for investigation.

F.W.U.A. asked that a Scholarship Board be set up and that sponsors be encouraged to direct their assistance to agricultural courses and home economics.

Mr. Manning stated that there was an advisory committee.

It was requested that a list of scholarships for technical schools be included in the list sent out to Grade IX students.

Mr. Aalborg stated this could be done, although the Queen Elizabeth Scholarship Fund covered technical courses.

F.W.U.A. asked that the School Divi-

sions and the Provincial Government jointly assume the cost of board and tuition for Grade XII students where facilities for teaching grade XII are not provided.

Mr. Aalborg replied that this is being done in some areas. It is under the jurisdiction of the school division.

It was asked that local school boards have more control over finances.

Mr. Aalborg replied that this was not a general complaint.

F.W.U.A. requested that retarded children be sent to the schools especially provided, except when a doctor advises otherwise.

Dr. Ross again stated he was not in favour of compulsion but rather that parents should be educated to accept facts.

University residence accommodation — F.W.U.A. asked that more residences be built.

Mr. Reiersen pointed out that consideration must be made as to where the money was most needed. Building comes under the jurisdiction of the University Board of Governors and they have given priority to classrooms for the last two years.

F.W.U.A. asked that prisoners at provincial jails be allowed to earn a small amount of money for rehabilitation, and that a hostel be built for women coming out of jails.

Mr. Manning replied that during the year prisoners have been able to earn money up to a maximum of \$20.00.

Agreed that there was a need for a hostel for women.

F.W.U.A. asked that the government enact legislation for a Homemaker Service.

Ministers generally agreed that a registry could be set up through the Health Units but that individuals should have to pay for the service, that it should not be government instituted.

F.W.U.A. asked for more strict surveillance and penalties to persons supplying liquor to minors.

Agreed that this was a matter for concern.

F.W.U.A. asked for an accelerated program of training for social workers with special training in mental health.

Dr. Ross agreed that this would probably be done as the demand became more acute and as the university expands.

F.W.U.A. asked that persons applying for divorces be compelled to undergo counselling service for six months.

Reply — that this probably was necessary.

Intestate Succession Act not commented upon.

Facts About Income Tax

The F.U.A. urges all farmers to keep records for Income Tax purposes and to fill out annual Income Tax forms, whether taxable or not. This is good sound business practice and would definitely be to your own advantage as the Department has the authority to demand such a statement. It is simpler to do this at the time than several years later. It will be to your advantage later if you should wish to average or if you are required to make a net worth statement.

1. A widow or widower is entitled to claim married status (additional allowance of \$1,000) if he or she has (a) wholly dependent child or children under 21 years of age; (b) wholly dependent child or children over 21 years of age, mentally or physically incapable of making a living; (c) wholly dependent child or children over 21 attending university or any other school, full time;

And further, if such widow or widower employs a housekeeper he or she may still claim the regular exemption of \$250.00 for all children under 16 years of age and \$500.00 if over 16. If no housekeeper is retained, widow or widower could not claim dependent's allowance for the child whose support entitled him or her to the additional allowance of one thousand dollars.

Any unmarried person who maintains a home and in the home keeps a person who is related to him by blood, by marriage, or by adoption, and who is wholly dependent on him, may also claim married status (additional allowance of \$1,000).

2. Dependent's exemptions for:

(a) Wholly dependent children qualifying for family allowance—\$250.00;

(b) Wholly dependent children not qualifying for family allowance, of any age under 21 years, or if in full time attendance at a school, or university, or if mentally or physically infirm, \$500.00;

(c) Mentally or physically infirm parent or grandparent (including in-laws) up to \$500.00 spent in their support.

(d) Brothers and sisters under 21 years of age, or mentally or physically infirm to any age—up to \$250.00 if qualifying for family allowance; up to \$500.00 if not qualifying for family allowance.

3. If you were 65 years of age or more on the last day of the year, you may claim an additional exemption of \$500. This applies to the taxpayer only.

4. Members of the family (other than the wife) may be paid up to \$950.00 which can be claimed as a deduction. The service must be for production of income, actually paid, and a reasonable amount, having regard to the age of the child and the amount which would be paid a stranger for the same work. They may still be claimed as dependents.

5. A wife may earn up to \$250 a year through her own efforts but any additional receipts would reduce her husband's exemptions; which exemption is not entirely lost until the spouse's income reaches \$1250.00.

6. Farmers are allowed depreciation of one quarter of the cost of their farm home. Rate of depreciation is the regular depreciation for the same type of building, also $\frac{1}{4}$ of all repairs to farm home, plus a reasonable portion of the cost of light, power, taxes, telephone and fire insurance.

7. (a) Farmers may depreciate the cost of bringing electricity to their farm, in case of rural electrification co-ops at a rate of 10%. This rate also applies to cost of wiring to the buildings. The cost of wiring buildings is depreciated at the same rate as the building—in the case of a frame barn, 5%; a frame house, $1\frac{1}{4}\%$.

(b) For 1957 and following years the amount paid for installing power may be written off as an expense of the year—if the installation remains the property of the power company.

8. Farmers may charge for travelling expenses on farm business.

9. If a farmer acquires depreciable property from a parent, he may now claim depreciation on the actual cost of such property or on the fair market value of such property, whichever is the lesser.

10. Deferred dividends from producer co-operatives must be reported as income.

11. Private power plants and batteries may be depreciated at 10%.

12. Surface Rights — Amounts received and designated as annual rental or annual allowance for severance and inconvenience, must be reported as income. Amounts referred to as permanent damage, compulsory taking and general disturbance are considered to be capital receipts and not taxable.

13. Farmers' Union dues and cost of subscription to "The Organized Farmer" as well as expenses of attending F.U.A. conventions are allowable as a deduction from farmer's income. Receipts should be kept available.

14. Retired farmers who receive re-

turns from their farm as a share of the crop rather than in cash may now average their income.

15. Farmers who are now considering ceasing operation of all or part of their farm business should investigate provisions of section 85E which under circumstances permits them to spread the receipts from the sale over a term of three years.

16. Any farmer who feels that he may be entitled to a basic herd and particularly any farmer who is considering selling all of his cattle would be well advised to consult the F.U.A. Income Tax consultant so that he can advise the farmer of the advantages of setting up and disposing of a basic herd.

17. Two-thirds of our income is due on December 31 and the balance payable by April 30.

18. Gift Tax — A person may give any number of gifts to separate individuals of \$1,000 or less without having to pay Gift Tax. In addition he may make gifts to a total of \$4,000, or half the difference between his taxable income for the previous year and the tax on that income, whichever is greater; without paying Gift Tax. In respect to these gifts it is always understood that any Income Tax due thereon has been paid by the donor. Income from gifts to wife, or from gifts to children who do not attain the age of 19 before the close of the taxation year, must be added to the donor's income, for taxation purposes.

19. For your own benefit in case you are required to make a Net Worth Statement, be sure to mark one column in your Farm Records "Non-Taxable Income" (Capital Gain). Under this enter non-taxable receipts. (See number 11 under "Explanation of Terms").

20. Farmers may average their income over five years if Income Returns have been filed on time. Failure to file on time in any one year may not cancel this privilege so in such cases consult with your Income Tax office.

If further information is necessary, it may be obtained through your F.U.A. office or directly from your District Income Tax Office.

IT'S A GIRL!

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Babey on the birth of a daughter at the Bonnyville Hospital on December 12th. Paul is a director of F.U.A. District 4. Looks like another Junior for the District 4 Local in the future.

F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents

- EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office
 ABEE — Co-op Store
 ACADIA VALLEY — Wm. Jepps—A. W. P. Agent
 ACME — James Ellis—A.W.P. Agent.
 AIRDRIE — Howard Stapley—A.W.P. Agent
 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff
 ALIX — Bert McAlister—A.W.P. Agent
 ALLIANCE — Jack Bateman.
 ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 ARROWWOOD — Henry Walsh—A.W.P. Agent.
 ATHABASCA — James Todd—A.W.P. Agent.
 BARONS — Alfred Sloan—A.W.P. Agent.
 BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem—A.W.P. Agent.
 BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent.
 BAWLF — S. M. Grisdal—A. W. P. Agent
 BEISEKER — Leo Martz—A.W.P. Agent
 BENTLEY — John Somshor—A.W.P. Agent
 BIG VALLEY — John Darch—A.W.P. Agent.
 BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.
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EDUCATION

by Mrs. Phil Duby

The topic of education in our world of today has become one of such vast scope and of such immense importance that it is difficult, indeed, to choose what might be written in a brief article, such as this.

We must realize, first of all, that many changes are taking place in our society. There is a decrease in the number of people engaged in agricultural pursuits and at the same time a rapid increase in school population and school services, road services and medical services. Great numbers of our rural population are now entering the industrial field and in so doing they must, of course, compete with those young people coming from the best schools of our land.

Also, those who elect to continue in the occupation of farming will of necessity have to be better educated than ever before, because the larger farms of today require a greater degree of knowledge of financial management, farm mechanization practices, and the scientific principles of crop and livestock production. In fact, in order to attain success in the agricultural economy of the future, it will be necessary that the farmer be as highly trained and educated as anyone engaged in any other industry. It is plain to be seen, then, that it is imperative for the future welfare of agriculture that we find ways and means to provide for our rural children the best education possible, one comparable to that available to our urban dwellers.

It is being recognized, as never before, that not only do we need to educate our young people but that adult education, or continuing education is as necessary as giving our boys and girls elementary and secondary school education.

If our adult population is to be able to effectively cope with the rapid changes in our society, they must never cease to study and learn. Only then will they be able to keep abreast of new developments and new methods.

As the economy of our province is so rapidly changing, it is evident that one of the most essential aids is competent leadership. We must follow an intensive program for developing leaders to train people to help provide the initiative and desire to study and meet our problems, and to aid people to recognize just what is taking place and the significance of these changes which

are affecting our entire agricultural population.

The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta and the F.U.A. in co-operation with the Alberta Wheat Pool and the U.G.G. and other Co-operatives have been sponsoring a program of rural leadership training. They have procured many of the most competent authorities on various subjects to act as instructors at the Rural Leadership Techniques course for young men and women at Banff in the fall and the advanced Leadership Development course in the spring. We can do our part in hastening the training of more adequate leadership by trying to interest more of our most promising people to avail themselves of these worthwhile courses.

Our farm women's organization has always been interested in studying the problems of our farm people and "Education" we have felt, is always one of our major concerns. We have assumed the responsibility of studying especially those matters that affect the rural population, and of making recommendations to governments in matters where we have felt some change was needed.

But it is not enough that this study be carried out primarily by the board of directors at the provincial level, but the individual members at the local level must be well informed and be prepared to contribute their ideas and opinions to the solutions of problems as they arise. The members themselves must be the ones who do the studying and gather information and bring in the resolutions to the conventions; whose opinions finally determine our policy and what recommendations for improvement and changes shall be made to our governments.

I feel it must be the responsibility of our members in all our locals to study the recommendations of the Cameron Commission on Education and make their decisions whether they wish to endorse them in whole or in part.

I would even venture to suggest that it should be the duty of every local to obtain a copy of the Cameron Report and study at least those sections that they feel are pertinent to the rural population, such as the recommendations for higher qualifications for teachers, teachers' salary schedule based on the merit system, community colleges, and an Alberta educational planning committee and the educational opportunities for our Indian children.

To get a copy of the Cameron Report send \$3.00 to the Queen's Printer, Edmonton.

I.F.U.C. Presents Brief To Federal Cabinet

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council has asked the federal government to clearly define the objectives of federal farm policies and state whether they aim at the preservation of the family farm or will let the industrialization of farming continue unchecked.

In its annual brief, submitted to Prime Minister Diefenbaker and members of his cabinet February 17 by IFUC chairman A. P. Gleave accompanied by members of council, the farm unions reiterated the question posed in last year's submission: "Are federal agricultural policies to be enacted that will aim at the preservation of widely distributed private ownership of productive assets, enabling men to maintain themselves and their families on their farms, or does the federal government intend to let those economic forces have free play that encourage the trend to anonymous, corporate ownership with all its inherent dangers?"

THE COST-PRICE SQUEEZE

The IFUC pointed to the 1958 Agriculture Stabilization Act which was enacted to "ensure" that agricultural commodity prices "shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production." It went on to state that the problem of the farmer today "does not hinge on increased productive capacity but rather on receiving a price for what he produces which bears a realistic relationship to his cost of production."

Unless this cost-price relationship can be established, agriculture cannot hope to obtain a fair share of the national income, IFUC said.

IFUC also recommended that the calculation of deficiency payments be made on the basis of regional averages and "at a level which will assure farmers receiving a price at parity with production costs." Such payments should be calculated and made on a quarterly basis. The farm unions also advocated implementation of a minimum floor

Let us continue to be concerned about, and work toward a system that will provide equal educational opportunities for rural children with that provided urban children and may we realize that education must continue beyond the school house and even the university, that our study, and learning must be never ceasing if we are to survive in our present day democratic society.

price below which the market could not drop.

IFUC urged further liberalization of trade policies and increased aid through the Colombo Plan. It asked for implementation of a two-price system for wheat, payment of public storage costs for grain and of the flour export subsidy by the federal treasury, and for relief from the effects of the high exchange rate of the Canadian dollar.

The farm unions asked that flax and rye be placed under full control of the Canadian Wheat Board, and that freight rates for rapeseed be set on a level comparable with the rates for other grains.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACT

IFUC supported the request of The Co-operative Union of Canada for legislation enabling co-operative associations to incorporate under federal chapter. The brief pointed out that co-operatives are clearly distinguished from other corporate business insofar as they are voluntary association of persons, and not of capital. "They serve not capital, but human persons and their needs. Therefore, co-operatives are governed in their organization and in their operations by rules which are peculiar to them." These rules are based on the two distinctive and fundamental principles of equality and equity from which all other co-operative rules may be deduced, the IFUC said. It recommended that these principles be made the basis on which an association may be enabled to incorporate as a co-operative.

IFUC asked that the privilege of averaging earned farm income over five years for income tax purposes be extended to include unsold inventories of grain, and that import tariffs on second-hand machinery be removed.

The IFUC urged that no consideration be given toward relaxing any part of the anti-combine legislation which might ease greater concentration of any industry, and recommended that any amendments to anti-combines legislation be placed before a committee of the Commons to which interested parties might make direct representations.

The brief also recommended reforms in the women's prison at the Kingston penitentiary, and requested federal assistance to the provinces in prison reforms.

Can you expect hard working people to attend meetings if the hall is cold and poorly ventilated? Farmers are too valuable for such treatment.

"BUYERS' STRIKE"

WHAT OUR LOCALS THINK? —

Our locals will remember that some time ago a questionnaire was sent out in connection with the suggestion that farmers promote a buyers' strike. The purpose of such a strike was to bring to the attention of Canadian businessmen and manufacturers the serious lack of cash in the hands of our farmers.

However, before any action can be taken, some expression of opinion had to be obtained from our members so the questionnaire went out. By the middle of February 117 of these questionnaires had been returned. We have just finished going over them, and the results are interesting.

The first question was "Are you in favor of the strike?" 90 locals said "Yes," while 6 said "No."

Those who were not in favor said it would cause hard feelings between farmers and local businessmen, and that it would create unfavorable publicity against the Farmers' Union.

One local said that if we bought Japanese goods as much as possible, this would do more good than a strike. This, of course would be a two-edged sword—it would encourage Japan to take more of our grain, and at the same time it would leave our manufacturers wondering what happened to their home market.

The next question asked what goods our members would stop buying. Most locals said everything but the bare essentials. Farm machinery was mentioned, but new cars, TV sets, refrigerators, etc. seemed to be the things most farmers felt they could do without.

One very interesting suggestion was that farmers should refuse to buy breakfast foods and other goods which have premiums enclosed or attached. This was mentioned by a number of locals, most of whom said these so-called free cups and saucers were by no means free and that this kind of advertising and merchandising was not honest and should be discontinued. These members evidently agree with the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, and we suggest that all our members take a good look at this idea. Most of us are grown up enough to have some doubts about Santa Claus being real. We know that no one is giving us something for nothing, not even a plastic toy or a cup and saucer, even if they are buried in a package of breakfast food or soap.

Then came the question of whom we should direct our pressure to — the government, the manufacturers, organized labor, or local business. Well, the manufacturer got the worst blast. 75 locals out 117 picked manufacturers as the people we need to talk to about our lack of buying power. They were accused of paying far too high salaries to their top executives, protecting themselves at all costs, excessive markups, and so on.

However, government did not fare much better. 71 locals said government was also largely to blame for our present situation—they listened too much to other interests and too little to the farmers, they did not keep their promises, etc. Organized labor got quite a talking to also. 32 locals felt that labor unions, and particularly labor leaders, were unrealistic in their demands, and did not care what their demands did to the rest of society.

Ten locals felt that local business might also be at fault, but generally, the feeling seemed to be that the local businessman was not much to blame for the present situation.

The last question was — "Will your local help in trying to stop buying on credit?" This was a popular question. 85 locals said yes. Only 2 said no. These 2 felt that there were times when a farmer had to have credit.

It would be more help, one local said, if we could arrange to hold down interest rates on the money we do have to borrow. The very high rate of interest charged by finance companies was mentioned several times.

One very good suggestion was that we should have a program to educate our people how to buy economically. Most certainly this is necessary. We all think that we are economical shoppers, but are we? Elsewhere in this issue you will find a short, but very interesting article by our vice-president, Clare Anderson, which is worth study. It points out one place where many farmers are wasting money.

Each organization has a personality. It can not be changed but other people's impression of it can be changed.

The impression of your F.U.A. local improves if each member gets in the habit of doing such things as sprucing up for the meeting and paying his bills on time.

—Fred McGuiness

A CO-OP label is YOUR brand.

Are We Too Impatient?

by F. H. Noel

Having had the opportunity to attend some of the A.F.A. sessions at their annual meeting recently, as a visitor, and being particularly interested in the farm organizations' "youngster" the Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association, I made a point of being present when the director of that association was scheduled to report to the meeting on its activities.

After a few brief words from Mr. Griesbach the meeting was open for questions, during which I wondered if we do not often get a little impatient. One of the first questions asked was: why can't we have a series of workshops in the Province to discuss this problem of vertical integration and decide what ought to be done to solve it? Another delegate suggested our main problem was to get people to attend meetings, and asked how this might be accomplished. Many of the comments and questions seem to indicate, like the two I have specifically mentioned, that when the boards of our various organizations do allocate some money for a project such as this Development Association they expect, and sometimes even demand, results IMMEDIATELY.

If we took the time to study this matter objectively, we would realize that before any tangible results might be noticed, a lot of basic or ground-work must be done. Before we can even think of meetings dealing with such complex problems as vertical integration we certainly must find ways of getting people to attend meetings. That is obvious, but there again it's not just a matter of advertising our meetings more or differently, or spending a lot of money on schemes or gimmicks, or even spending a lot of time preparing and planning programs. All of these may prove necessary to obtain the ultimate in well rounded-out meetings but first of all we must get at the root of the problem, and that seems to be our system of education. For a considerable time, perhaps 30 years or more, it has been lacking something to instill into the minds of our young people a true sense of social responsibility which is so essential for the proper functioning of democracy. In referring to our system of education, I would not by any means wish to leave the impression that it applied to our schools only, but also applies to the education obtained in the homes. If we do not teach our children any sense of responsibility at home, we should not

expect them to acquire it in the schools. The fact still remains however, that our present form of education has tended to develop a generation of conformists and from this group, it is the ones who are by nature extreme radicals or incurable extroverts, generally speaking, who will emerge with any aspirations to become leaders of society. Now leaders are useful or effective only to the extent that they have sound ideas to convey, and followers to support them. These extremists, by their very nature, tend to be unpopular in a society made up of the majority of conformists and over-conservative people.

This unfortunate situation has been many years developing. The prospect of trying to rectify it, will no doubt make many of our farm people feel discouraged, especially taking into consideration the ease with which one can avoid one's social responsibility these days. There is not the least doubt that the task is enormous; that to rectify the situation will require a lot of patience, and that to develop an atmosphere of co-operation and responsibility in society at this time, is a problem of real urgency.

Those of us who would wish to see this new Development Project become a success, must first learn to be patient. It may take a long time to achieve this success, but this must not be a deterrent, but rather an inducement to work all the harder to arrive at our goal, always alert to any possibility of improvements in our techniques, in order to shorten the time it may take.

So much for the long range look; we have undertaken a very difficult and complex project. What are the first steps we must take? It is not enough

to vote sums of money at our annual meetings, set up a committee to administer the fund, secure a qualified director, then sit back for a few months wondering what we might get for our money.

The A.F.A. meeting could well be considered an assembly of the top leaders of co-operative and other farm organizations in the Province, and despite the fact that almost every organization represented there had agreed to support the F.U. & C.D.A. financially, many indicated by their questions and comments that they had little idea what to expect from it or how long it might take to notice some results, or even what form the results would take when they did appear.

It may not be enough for our leaders of today then, to see that the policies of their organizations are such that their books at the end of each year show an earning or surplus. They must also see to it that enough interested and informed members are on hand to ensure the continued fair and democratic conduct of the affairs of their organizations. Of the two, the latter is far more difficult, especially in times of reasonable prosperity, such as we have experienced in the past 15 years. It may also be the most important of the two, or at least be equally important, if our farm movement is to survive.

The sooner we realize that this Development Program is going to be a difficult one, requiring a lot of patience and perseverance, the better will be its chances of success. Have we any alternative? Let's learn to swim now and avoid sinking and drowning later.

UNIT MEMBERSHIP UP TO FEBRUARY 15, 1960

DISTRICT	Unit Membership End of February 1959	Unit Membership End of February 15/60	Total Unit Membership For 1960
District 1	1695	1228	2626
District 2	2012	1338	2802
District 3	1820	1038	2270
District 4	2129	1201	2752
District 5	1769	1015	2275
District 6	2804	1726	3578
District 7	2482	1686	3446
District 8	2133	1115	2433
District 9	2431	1657	3441
District 10	3135	2554	5196
District 11	1560	1100	2222
District 12	1716	1427	3124
District 13	768	634	1337
District 14	1820	951	1857
	28274	18670	39359

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

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THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS

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"THE VOICE OF THE BIG COUNTRY"

C K S A — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

C F C W — CAMROSE

Dial 1230 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

C-J D C — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:05 a.m.

C H E C — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

C H F A — EDMONTON

En Francois

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

January 29 — Farmers are almost entirely dependent upon farm machine companies, oil companies, power companies, automobile companies, feed companies, and many, many others. These companies, and the labor unions who control their employees are highly organized. They plan every move they make. They control their operations from beginning to end — from the first stage of production to the last stage of selling. If we want to deal with them on equal terms we must control our business also. We will never get out of trouble until we do.

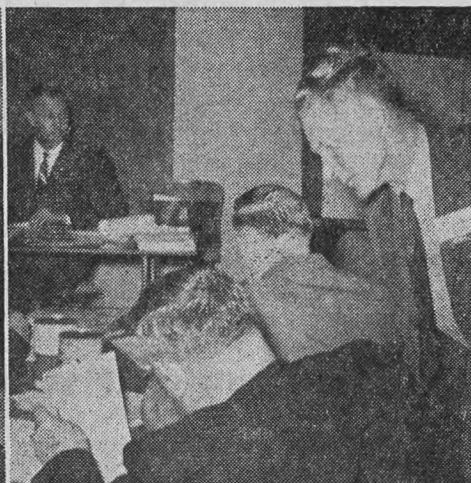
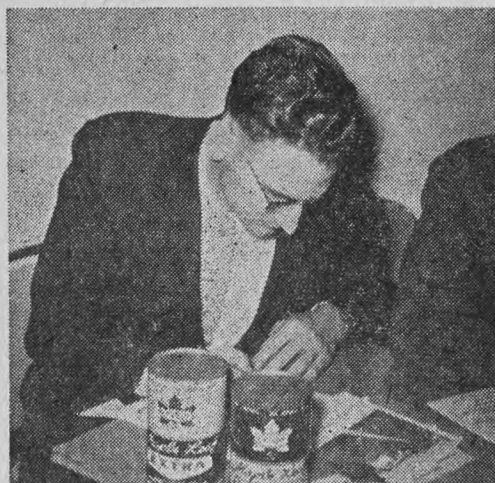
February 5 — There are some very interesting developments in the wheat situation. One of them is that Canada will soon be the only country in the world to leave her wheat growers entirely without government support. All European countries bonus their wheat growers in one way or another. Britain for instance paid them a straight 50c per bushel in 1959. Only Canada and Australia let them sink or swim on their own. And now Australia is going to make a direct subsidy to her wheat growers. Over the years Australian wheat growers had set up a Stabilization Fund, by contributing so much per bushel when prices were above an agreed level, and then drawing from this fund when prices fell below the agreed level. The Australian government agreed to come to their aid if this fund ever became exhausted, and this is what has now happened. So, in Australia, as in all other wheat growing countries except Canada, the wheat industry is now getting direct government help.

February 9 — There are still people, of course, who worry about marketing boards. They say they are compulsory and undemocratic. In our opinion, this is not true. No producer marketing board can be set up in any province in Canada unless the majority of the producers vote for it. Once the majority makes a decision everyone has to go along of course.

That is the way our democracy works. During the next month or so, most farmers in Alberta will be voting for municipal councillors. Some of us will lose our votes — our man will not get elected. But those of us who lose our votes will still have to pay our taxes, even though we do not like the man who is spending them. Isn't this compulsion? But no one worries about it. It's just taken for granted, and life goes on as usual. So, this talk about marketing boards being compulsory is not too sensible.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER

PETROLEUM SCHOOL HELD IN EDMONTON



1. Frank Perkins, manager of Ribstone Creek Co-op (Edgerton) concentrates on product information. 2. Arne Olson, left and Sherman Hursh help with instructions. Managers are George Lanctot of Girouxville and Armund Lillebeum of Wetaskiwin.

Annual Meeting of A.C.W.A.

F.U.A. Radio Broadcast, Feb. 17, 1960

On January 26 and 27, the Alberta Co-op Wholesale held its annual meeting in Edmonton. This is a province-wide organization, and is owned by over 100 Co-op Stores. From time to time we find that some people are not just sure what the Alberta Co-op Wholesale is and how it got started. Let's go back to the beginning, and see if we can clear this up. A local co-op store is started by a group of local people. Anyone can join, and the more the better. Each one buys a few shares, and the store is set up. These shareholders own the store.

About 30 years ago there were a number of such local co-op stores in Alberta. They decided that they could save some money by setting up their co-op wholesale. And so, each store bought a few shares and with this money they went into the wholesale business in Alberta. It is just as simple as that. There are over 100 co-op stores in the province today and they are the owners of the Alberta Co-op Wholesale.

Each of these stores is controlled by a Board elected at the Annual meeting. These annual meetings also elect delegates who attend the Annual Meeting of the Wholesale. The Wholesale is controlled by the delegate body, and it was this annual meeting which was held in Edmonton in January.

The Alberta Co-op Wholesale had some pretty rough going a few years back. They over-expanded, they had management troubles, and for a few

years things were not good. However, that period is past, and today they are moving ahead nicely, and are rapidly getting into a very sound financial position. However it is not the past we want to tell you about, but the future, because big things are happening. In 1951 the A.C.W.A. built a new warehouse in Edmonton, and one in Calgary. They were good-sized, modern buildings, and Co-op people thought that their building problems were over for sometime. But like most other business in Alberta, the Co-op had not quite seen just how fast this province was going to grow. So, in just 9 years, the A.C.W.A. is crowded out of its nice new buildings and must build again — much bigger this time. This year they are starting to build a huge new warehouse away outside the city of Edmonton, where they have lots of space for future expansion. Undoubtedly they will need this room for expansion soon, because much bigger things are in store, in the Co-op Wholesale line, for Alberta.

To explain just what is happening, we need to go back again.

While the Alberta Co-ops were building up their Wholesale, other provinces were doing the same thing, and up until 3 years ago, each of the western provinces had a provincial co-op wholesale, each owned by the Co-ops in that province. However the Co-op stores in the three prairie provinces began to wonder whether there should be three Co-op Wholesales on the Prairies. Did they need three general managers and three of almost everything else?

It was clear that they did not. So they decided to amalgamate — to throw the three Co-op Wholesales into one big one, serving all the prairies. These co-op store members reasoned that

every other line of business is merging, amalgamating, getting bigger. Maybe Co-ops need to do the same. And so the Sask. Co-op Wholesale—they called it Federated Co-ops — and the Manitoba Co-op Wholesale joined together two years ago, and now Alberta Co-ops have decided to join also. It will take perhaps two years to complete this amalgamation. By that time our co-operative wholesale business on the prairies will be somewhat around \$80 million, which is very big business indeed.

We believe that this is a sound business idea, and that the thousands of Alberta Co-operators will approve. In speaking of this new step, J. R. Love, President of A.C.W.A. said, "Since the three prairie provinces represent a natural trading area whose people require similar types of goods and services for farm and home, these can best be supplied through one unified co-operative organization." And so another big business merger has taken place on the prairies — and this big business is owned by over 200,000 families — mostly farmers.

* * *

Listed below are the names and addresses of the delegates who attended the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association on January 26 — 27, 1960. We suggest you contact the delegate from your area and have him give a report to your local.

Paul Olson — Abee, Alta.
R. N. Russell — Athabasca, Alta.
R. A. Findlay — A. W. P. Calgary, Alta.
L. Olson — Wainwright, Alta.
(Autumn Leaf)
George Larsen — Rolling Hills
(Brooks)
William Swiderski — Le Goff, Alta.
(Beaver River)
D. Seutter — R.R.2 South Edmonton
(Bretona)
Hubert Anderson — Barrhead Alta.
Charles Duthey — Crossfield, Alta.
W. G. Barker — R.R.5, Calgary
Ed Reid — R.R.1, Innisfail (Corner)
C. D. Lane — Consort, Alta.
Tom Molineaux — R.R.6, N. Edmonton
(Commercial Veg.)
George Lamb — Cherhill, Alta.
W. Berglund — Drumheller, Alta.
Donald Wilson — Dewberry, Alta.
Edward Neis — Delburne, Alta.
M. P. Marshall — Delia, Alta.
Bruce Gordon — Edgerton, Alta.
Hermann Lapp — Eckville, Alta.
Harry Twerdy — Elk Point, Alta.
Ken Marler — Bremner, Alta.
(Edmonton)
W. E. Warner — Eaglesham, Alta.

George Dechant — Friedenstal, Alta.
 Mervyn Foster — Grande Prairie, Alta.
 Carl J. Keehn — Hylo, Alta.
 B. R. Center — Innisfail, Alta.
 James Jackson — Irma, Alta.
 R. C. Kinzer — Killam, Alta.
 Charles Clement — Legal, Alta.
 A. E. Doige — Lamont, Alta.
 Bert Strand — La Glace, Alta.
 Lee Donnenworth — Mannville, Alta.
 A. E. Gunton — Mayerthorpe, Alta.
 Mike Manowski — Mundare, Alta.
 J. K. Hale — Marwayne, Alta.
 J. P. Jones — McLennan, Alta.
 T. S. Montgomerie — Medicine Hat, Alta.
 Narcisse Menard — Plamondon, Alta.
 (Maple Leaf)

C. D. Harder — R.R.1., Carstairs
 (Neapolis)
 Olaf Hanson — Wetward Ho, Alta.
 (Olds)

Ernest Warwick — Oyen, Alta.
 Nick Holowaychuk — Chipman, Alta.
 (Park)
 F. Benton Murphy — Cowley, Alta.
 (Pincher Creek)
 George N. Cramton — Daysland, Alta.
 (Provincial Seed Cleaning)
 Maurice Dion — Rycroft, Alta.
 Hans Mueller — Red Deer, Alta.
 Peter McLellan — Rocky Mountain
 House, Alta.

R. E. Anderson — R.R.1, Gunn, Alta.
 (Rich Valley)
 Fred W. Plank — Bluffton, Alta.
 (Rimbey)

Jim Baugh — Stettler, Alta.
 Rolf Jacobson — Sedgewick, Alta.
 Armand Marcoux — St. Paul, Alta.
 Roy Voutier — Strathmore, Alta.
 P. Johnson — Thorhild, Alta.
 George Abernethy — Tofield, Alta.
 Oscar Kuzio — Two Hills, Alta.
 Jake Frey — Acadia Valley, Alta.
 (U.F.A.)

Lloyd Boman — Valleyview, Alta.
 Harold Lefsurd — Viking, Alta.
 O. M. Heggelund — Valhalla, Alta.
 Fred Scott — Vermilion, Alta.
 George Ziegler — Vegreville, Alta.
 E. N. Arthur — Wainwright, Alta.
 Morris Jevne — Wetaskiwin, Alta.
 Leonard Scott — Wasketenau, Alta.
 W. E. Munro — Busby, Alta. (Farm
 Supply)

William Unterschultz — R.R.1, Fort
 Saskatchewan (Farm Supply)
 G. L. Pritchard — R.R.2 Wetaskiwin
 (Farm Supply)
 Charles H. Fuller — Vegreville, Alta.
 (Farm Supply)
 Peter Mulak — Waskatenau, Alta.
 (Farm Supply)

John Holmlund — Falun, Alta.
 Joe Heemeryck — Busby, Alta.
 Nels E. Parson — Boyle, Alta.
 A. B. Hemingson — Fairview, Alta.
 Hedley Bailey — Strome, Alta.

J. R. Bissell — High Prairie, Alta.
 Oscar J. Hittinger — Morinville, Alta.
 Grant G. Woolley — Lethbridge, Alta.
 Roy N. T. Vold — Ponoka, Alta.
 M. Peterson — North Star, Alta.
 G. W. Pedersen — Calmar, Alta.
 Harold Hennig — Andrew, Alta.
 Archie Olstad — Edberg, Alta.

Jimmie: "My uncle has the laziest
 rooster in the world on his farm."

Bob: "How can you tell?"

Jimmie: "Well, he never crows at
 Sunrise, he just waits until some other
 rooster does, and then nods his head."

DRUMHELLER STATION C J D V

The "F. W. U. A. News
 broadcast will be heard on
 CJDV, Drumheller, at 1:35
 p.m., beginning March 4th.

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Controls bunt (smut) of wheat.

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EDMONTON

CALGARY

Deficiency Payments

by Mrs. F. F. Johnson

Farm surpluses are not surprising in a country like Canada, where rich lands cry out for the plow, lush pastures encourage the breeding of cattle and bumper crops beg for overproduction of poultry and pigs. They become increasingly likely when expanding technology gives to the farmer a wide variety of agricultural chemicals, and modern machinery to reduce labor costs and boost returns from fertile acres. They become a reality when export markets cannot be expanded and population remains too small to permit increased domestic consumption.

To give farmers a just slice of national income, farm prices have to increase rather than decrease. Failing this the farmer would eventually stop producing and Canada would end up growing insufficient food for domestic consumption.

The Agricultural Stabilization Act provides three methods by which the dominion government could support prices of agricultural products. The first was by purchase of the product at a set price. This has been the chief means in the past and under it dairy products, eggs and hogs have been supported for some years. It was a method however which lent itself to building up surpluses for it guaranteed a price and guaranteed a market—the government.

In order to prevent building up surpluses the government has been forced to rely increasingly on the second method provided by the act—that of deficiency payments in order to bring the farmer's return up to a set price, with a limit on the amount of produce for which deficiency payments could be collected by each producer.

The third method which the act provided was to make a flat payment in order to increase the farmer's return.

On October 21st the Minister of Agriculture announced that deficiency payments would commence January 11th to each producer during a 12 month period on a limit of 100 grade A and B hogs, under the following regulations:

1. To be eligible for payments, producers must market their hogs through federally inspected and approved grading establishments.

2. The board will establish a national average market price, calculated in such a way to be equivalent to the support price of \$23.65 per cwt. in Toronto. This means your support price in Alberta after allowing for freight

will be \$20.15. The national average will be \$22.64 which will be the basis of the amount of payment.

3. The rate of payments to producers will be uniform in all parts of the country regardless of market price received by producers.

4. Payments will be calculated on an annual basis but consideration will be given to making any interim payment if the average market price falls substantially below the support price during the period.

5. Payments will be made only to registered hog producers and registration will be limited to bona-fide farmers, exclusively of commercial organizations.

Registration is limited to one person for each hog enterprise, and all sales from that enterprise must be made in the name of that person. When the price is below the support price level the consumer will secure the advantage of the subsidy through lower prices for pork.

Some farmers entertain the thought that if they sell hogs at \$15.00 per cwt. they will receive a husky deficiency payment representing the difference between that price and the national average market price. Such is not the case. The price received by any individual for hogs sold on the open market does not enter into calculations of individual deficiency payments. Should the national average for the year be \$22.64 or greater there would be no deficiency payment, not even to producers who should have the misfortune of selling hogs during a heavy rush to market at depression prices. However if the national average for 1960 should be \$20.00 the deficiency payment would amount to \$2.64 a cwt. on a maximum of 100 hogs. There payments would go to every producer, even to those who might strike it lucky during a short run, and sell at the most fantastic prices. The federal government premium of \$2.00 for Grade A and \$1.00 for Grade B hogs slaughtered in federally inspected plants is being continued, but will not be included in calculation in 1960 national average.

EGGS

On October 1, 1959 the deficiency plan for eggs began for all producers marketing eggs through registered egg grading stations and producer graders marketing graded eggs from their own flocks direct to retail outlets for resale to consumers. Irrespective of size of flocks, the producer can register and each person is eligible for payment on Grade A and Grade A extra large

up to a maximum of 400 dozen a year.

All eligible producers, irrespective of the return per dozen they receive or their location in Canada will receive the same deficiency payment, if such a payment is found necessary.

What about multiple ownership of flocks, partnerships? The board has ruled that only where any flock or multiple groups of flocks has been operated absolutely separately, particularly with respect to records, and the marketing of eggs throughout the entire year, will consideration be given to multiple registration. Instances where the eggs marketed are credited to different members of the family partnership or group at different times during the year, does not constitute a separate operation of the flock or flocks.

Some Elements Leading To Good Discussion

The physical setting attractive and comfortable.

A good social feeling.

Someone with a basic plan or agenda, but flexible in the use of it.

Occasional direct interchange of ideas between group members.

Participation by everyone.

The use of individuals skills and experiences.

All members sharing responsibility for the conduct of the group.

Clearly understood objectives or goals.

To maintain interest, varied methods, procedures and resources can be used to advantage.

Methods and Procedures:

- discussion circles (committees)
- assigned individual jobs
- role-playing
- questionnaires

Resources:

- books, newspapers and magazine articles
- films
- radio and television programmes
- factual charts, diagrams, reports
- outside experts.

Discussion should be based on fact and experience as well as opinion.

All members should try to improve group performance by occasional appraisal and analysis.

Jack: "The last time I went horse-back riding I wanted to go one way and the horse wanted to go the other.

Mac: "What happened?"

Jack: "The horse tossed me for it."

OTTAWA REPORT

by Ed Nelson

On the 16th of February Mrs. Braithwaite and I, along with Mr. A. Reusch, president of the B.C.F.U., Mr. Alf Gleave and Stuart Thiessen of Saskatchewan, R. Usick, Mrs. MacIntosh and H. J. Andresen of Manitoba, and Mr. G. Hill, Mrs. Hopkins and Mr. Gable from Ontario presented the I.F.U.C. brief to the Government of Canada.

While you will undoubtedly get a report on any government decisions before you read this in the Organized Farmer, it is my intention to report to you as frankly as I can. We were not too pleased with the fact that only three cabinet ministers were able to be present. Of these only the Minister of Northern Affairs was able to stay with us at any length. It is true that the ministers of agriculture and trade and commerce did see us the following day. All in all, the Prime Minister did suggest that our submission was fair and realistic.

Mr. Harkness would not admit any ill effects to the Prairie egg producers because of national averages being used to calculate deficiency payments. He gave us no indication that he would consider a floor price, saying that it would only play back into the hands of the integrators again.

We had a very lengthy session with the backbenchers which lasted till midnight, with very good attendance. There is no question in my mind that they are trying, with everything at their command, to do a job for us. We may have been slow in giving them enough ammunition. Certainly there is room for improvement in our work with them. The Liberal and C.C.F. caucus gave us their usual good attention and again it gave us a chance to get better acquainted with the people who look after the opposition chores.

On Friday we met with members of the Canadian Labor Congress, and although Ottawa was very badly snow-bound that morning, we had a good meeting with the few people able to get there.

Later the I.F.U.C. met to discuss the question of representation at Ottawa. It was generally agreed that under the present conditions we were not financially able to maintain an office in Ottawa. It was also felt that some more work could possibly be done at the present time and it was decided that I would stay over for a few days, which I did. Whether any thing further can be done at this time is doubtful. I believe I was

able, by personal discussion with members, to help more of them understand what we are working for. I also had a very good discussion with Mr. Green, Minister of External Affairs and deputy leader. He is not as familiar with the farmers' problem as I believe he should be, but he did show keen interest.

The balance of my time was spent in a general assessment of the situation. I am concerned because, as yet, we have not been able to get people, whether in government or out, to understand the significance of price supports. Most people do not understand that farmers cannot live on price supports. Any responsible person now seems to realize that "agreement to purchase" support that is high enough to mean anything will almost certainly mean that it becomes the final price, unless it is possible to control production as well. Most people object to quotas as yet, but I noticed that practically every M.P. of any political stripe says without reservation that controlled production and responsible marketing are the only answers.

Change is inevitable, and we on the farms must change—just so long as that change is for the better. Far too much emphasis has been put on efficiency without relating efficiency to net results. So long as we continue to put surplus products into the hands of other people to market we can never establish a price for that product that will reflect efficiency. Just relating the price one farmer is willing to sell for, means nothing. The above was the type of discussion I had with the members. It might have been an F.U.A. local meeting. I think we will get a good price support policy before too long, but this alone will not bring in the money which we need. We must get that out of the market or find something else to produce.

The question of the Japanese market got a real going over. The government is trying to build orderly trade with Japan. I doubt whether the cabinet is consulting enough with the back benchers on this question, and there is an uneasy feeling that we may be losing a chance to really expand our grain markets in Japan. This is all the more serious today as the trend in our normal markets is to decrease the per capita consumption of grain and replace it with meat. Japan represents the opposite and they are prepared to come into our market with quality manufactured products in exchange for our grain.

The principle of two price system for wheat has been fairly well accepted and may only be waiting for methods by

which it can be applied to the price of grain.

There are still people that judge the farm income by what they see in some areas but I am quite sure that if we continue to be realistic, in our own approach and do not ask for unlimited support prices, our case is far from lost. The limitation of support to any one producer is definitely a necessary part of any program in the future. Most M.P.'s stress that point. This, in general, will give you some outline of what took place and my own reaction to it.

Farm Safety Program

by Ed Nelson

The F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. have always carried on some form of publicity campaign for farm and highway safety. This year it is hoped that with the help of our Co-op Fire and Casualty agents in the country, a real farm safety program can be developed at the local level. For the balance of the year this page will be used to promote safety campaigns and provide material for discussion. Mr. W. J. Perkins of the Alberta Safety Council together with Mr. Roy Halen, Co-op Fire and Casualty manager, and others will try to develop material by way of 35mm slides, etc. to use in conjunction with work shop type meetings. The local co-op insurance agents will have this material and will be prepared to go to any local F.U.A. or F.W.U.A. meeting to help with the program.

Any suggestions or ideas are welcome and if any member that has a slide or can prepare a slide that can be used in such a program, we would be glad to hear from them.

HOW TO STAY YOUNG

Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind. We grow old only by deserting our ideals. Years wrinkle the skin but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust. There is in the hearts of all of us, whether 7 or 70, the love of wonder of life. We are as young as our faith and as old as our doubt — as young as our self-confidence — and as old as our fear — as young as our hope and as old as our despair.

F.W.U.A. President's Report

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

January and February seem to be extremely busy months for farm organizations.

The F.U.A. brief was presented to the provincial government on January 11th.

Following this in rapid succession came the A.F.A. convention, Western Conference and C.F.A.

This is the second year that I have been privileged to attend these meetings and I can assure you that it has been a real education for me. The most surprising thing is that while we are all farmers, it seems to be three distinct groups when we meet.

The A.F.A. convention in Calgary was well attended. The discussion of resolutions was of a high calibre, and gave one the feeling that on this level of organization the F.U.A. and A.F.A. were in close co-operation and understanding. The question of financing and membership produced some excellent thinking and debate. The A.F.A. funds are short for 1960, a reflection of the financial position of its member bodies. To remedy this member organizations based on individual membership basis have been asked to increase this by five cents a member, other organizations are asked to increase their contributions by 15 percent.

Compulsory membership which a few years ago would have been taboo talk strangely enough aroused quite a congenial discussion, and passed the following resolution, "Therefore be it resolved that the Federation of Agriculture embark upon a search for ways and means of applying the principle of compulsory membership to the organization of farmers, and Be it further resolved that the A.F.A. seek the assistance of other farm organizations who are interested in the farmers' welfare in order that this principle may be established as the basis of farm organization." A substitute motion brought in asking that a committee be set up to study compulsory membership for a year and report back to the A.F.A. convention was defeated.

I am sorry to report that I was unavoidably absent when the F.W.U.A. resolution re a National Health Insurance plan was brought before the convention and resulted in this being tabled.

The Western Conference was held in Winnipeg. Here the differences in viewpoints began to show up. It would be impossible to comment on all the resolutions so I am only going to deal with one which I considered most important. This is a resolution that was passed by the A.F.A., M.F.A., and the S.F.A., and the implementing clause — "Therefore be it resolved that we go on record of supporting deficiency payments as set out by the Western Wheat Pools' formula, until such time as the price of cereal grains received by the producer are comparable to costs of production for the family size farm." This resolution was amended to read — "This meeting recommends that the campaign in support of deficiency payments be continued by methods seemed most likely to achieve results and further that efforts be continued to maintain a united front of the ten organizations which were co-sponsors to Ottawa on March 10, 1959." This was finally sent back to the resolutions committee for redraft and to include four other resolutions. The finished product looked like this and carried.

WHEREAS the Canadian grain producers are seeking export markets in competition with countries, most of which subsidize their grain producers, and

WHEREAS the western grain farmer is faced with a serious decline in net farm income,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this conference reiterates its support for the principle of deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley sold through the Canadian Wheat Board, and

FURTHER as a means of assisting the western grain producer and materially reducing the cost of the federal treasury of a deficiency program, we urge consideration of the following points:

(a) Implement a two-price system governing domestic sales of wheat whereby the price on the domestic market would be related to the level of the domestic economy and would not be governed by the export price.

(b) Provide adjustment payments from the treasury to compensate for the reduction in wheat prices caused by exchange premium on Canadian currency in relation to that of the United States.

(c) Provide payments from the Treasury of Canada for carrying charges for all grains in storage in public elevator facilities.

(d) Assume the cost of stabilizing Canadian flour exports, which is now being absorbed by the wheat producers.

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that we support representation to the Prime Minister by the Western liaison committee at the earliest possible date.

This resolution was presented to the federal government by a delegation of the liaison committee on January 30th. The government has promised an answer in 30 days.

Mrs. N. R. Jasper of Manitoba, the western women's representative, reported on her activities. No effort has been made to unite the farm women in any sort of a study program as I had hoped for. One can think of a national health plan, education, etc. It seemed to me that the eastern women were not interested in the same topics that western women are concerned with. It appears that through the C.F.A. a wonderful opportunity awaits farm women if leadership is given.

The C.F.A. convention in Toronto concluded the Federations' sessions of annual conventions. Here we saw real opposition to deficiency payments on any product except grain. The C.F.A. asked for support prices at non-incentive levels, with the fond hope of insuring a supply of products without the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. In all the discussions the whole thought seemed to be to protect the eastern farmer at all costs.

The highlight of the convention was a talk by Mr. Howard Cowden, president Consumers Co-operative Association, Kansas City, Missouri. He told us that about 12% of the people in the U.S. were farmers. Their problem was to educate the other 88% to understand the farm problems. He spoke of the broiler industry sponsored by the feed mills. Money was lost on the broilers but the feed mill made \$80,000.00 on the feed supplied. Large hog units had put the small farmer out of business. Some of the large units produced 15,000 hogs a year and were planning to increase their production. These units claim they produce hogs for 8 cents per pound. It costs the farmers 14 cents. He felt courses in farm management were a big help. A study of sanitation and breeding problems was necessary. He spoke of the shipment of Landrace hogs to Japan to help them in their program. He felt that in 10 years a hog will be produced that will weigh a 100 pounds on 200 pounds of feed with 60% lean meat. We should develop a program to produce quality. He also

believed a lot of small farmers were better than a few large farmers. The use of co-operatives was necessary to solve many of our problems. He mentioned an agricultural hall of fame. This is in the planning stage now and will be on a 409 acre site. Each year 3 to 6 names will be honored for their contribution to agriculture. These names will be selected from those dead 10 years or more. An Indian village of 100 years ago will be set up as a rural village. An international shrine with soil and plants from all countries. The purpose of this agricultural hall of fame will be to educate urban people and honor those who have made agriculture better. Mr. Cowden was a humble man with faith and understanding, and certainly felt the small farmer could be successful and the co-operatives pointed the way. It was a refreshing talk after listening continually to the theme of C.F.A. that the small farmer had to go.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture were hosts to a luncheon for the delegates. Hon. Leslie Frost brought greetings.

Headlights do not always reveal pedestrians. Walkers who trust motorists take their lives in their hands.

FARMERS

DO YOU KNOW

**You Risk Everything if You Fail To Carry
LIABILITY INSURANCE
On Your Motor Vehicle and on Your Farm.**

HERE'S WHY

If you are involved in an Accident causing death or injury or property damage you risk losing everything you own **UNLESS YOU ARE PROTECTED BY LIABILITY INSURANCE.**

In the event of Judgment against you, your property or other assets could be seized to pay the judgment. You could lose your home, your motor vehicle, your savings and a large part of your income in the years ahead.

In the case of a motor vehicle your driver's license will be suspended and you will be prohibited from driving a motor vehicle if you are unable to pay the judgment. Your vehicle will also be impounded and if judgment is not paid, will be sold in 60 days.

LIABILITY INSURANCE MEANS

Insurance against your legal obligations arising from bodily injury or death or damage to property of others.

IT'S A SURE BET!

That the money you invest in a C.C.I.L. Tillage or Seeding Machine will bring you a good return. They are all built in the "Farmers' Own Factory" at Winnipeg.

THE C.C.I.L. NEW MODEL DISKER

Do you need to harvest before you seed this spring? If you do, you can't afford to lose time getting the crop seeded. The way to do the job in the slickest way imaginable is with the famous C.C.I.L. "Diskar." REMEMBER, there is only one "Diskar." This name belongs to C.C.I.L.

THE C.C.I.L. DEEP TILLAGE CULTIVATOR

This is the machine for hard soil, tough weeds, rocks or any difficult conditions.

THE "NEW" C.C.I.L. HEAVY DUTY HARROW DRAWBAR

Made in three styles. One to suit every farmer.

Standard Style, Model A-4 — 15" wheels, sections loaded on frame for transport.

Standard Style, Model B-4 — 15" wheels, sections carried on arms attached to frame for transport.

Hydraulic Style — This is the Bar that makes all other bars out-of-date.

No more stopping and lifting sections to clear trash.

No waste of time or lifting of sections to go from field to transport position.

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ST. PAUL, WAINWRIGHT, WESTLOCK, WETASKIWIN

I.F.U.C. BRIEF

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

On February 17 the Interprovincial Farm Union Council met the federal government.

Mr. Alf Gleave, president of the Council, ably presented the brief. The Farm Unions of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario were represented.

The brief pointed out the need for defined objectives in Agricultural Policy, quoting the statement made by the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness on October 14, 1959, when he addressed the Farm Equipment Institute's 66th annual meeting in Montreal, Quebec. "The agricultural policy of the Canadian government is designed to ensure that the average economic producer will secure a standard of living comparable to that of people in other industries, and thus ensure a healthy agriculture, with sufficient production to meet our own needs and those of the export market."

It was pointed out in the brief that under the combined circumstances of rising farm costs and declining farm prices, this desirous objective could not be reached.

The Deficiency Payment Program was discussed. During the 12 year period from 1946 to March 31, 1958, the entire net cost of agricultural supports to the Stabilization Board was slightly more than 100 million dollars or approximately one half of what it could have spent in any one year. The farm unions have actively supported the principle of a deficiency payment program for farm commodities based on cost of production which would limit the amount of support payable to a basic volume of each farmer's production. Any support policy should have as its objective the welfare of the farm family. It would be unfortunate if control of surplus production were to become the sole objective of the federal deficiency payment program without regard to its effect on the farm family.

We talked about Hogs and Eggs. We heard where grading stations are refusing to take eggs. We heard of small farmers already squeezed out and the prediction of egg prices up to 80c per dozen by spring.

The need for greater trade was emphasized and freer trade. The "European Block" and "Outer Seven" indicated the world trend towards freer trade between nations. Japan was one of our largest wheat buyers. We

maintained that we should cultivate this market and that Canada should take the initiative in expanding trade with the European and Asian countries.

We commended the federal government for having taken a prominent lead in advancing through the United Nations a proposal for a World Feed Bank, and their disposal program of canned pork to our senior citizens and charitable institutions in Canada and abroad.

Two priced system for wheat, grain storage payments, flour subsidies, exchange rates on Canadian-U.S. currency, marketing flax and rye, freight rate on rapeseed, emergency aid to agriculture, the new farm credit act? unemployment insurance for farm labour, crop insurance legislation, co-operative legislation, income tax regulations, import tariffs on used farm machinery, anto-combines legislation, and penal reform were all discussed at some length. I might say that the last one on penal reform was brought forth by the ladies of the delegation who are concerned over the women's prisons and a lack of suitable training program for women prisoners.

Our first meeting was with some of the cabinet ministers. Later on we met with the Liberal and C.C.F. parties. And this was followed by a meeting with the private members of the Progressive Conservatives. It seemed to me that considerable pressure is being put on the federal government from all angles. Members seemed to feel that farmers did not appreciate what the government had done for them. This part of our discussion was really something. Excitement and voices were high. Each member that spoke assured us that his entire aim in becoming a member of parliament was to assist agriculture, and this had been done in and out of caucus. Some wag who was member of the House about 20 years ago wrote a poem on wheat, which was being discussed at that time. It ran like this:

To the mating bird the only word is
tweet, tweet, tweet.

To the girl in love the only word is
sweet, sweet, sweet.

To a hungry man the only word is
eat, eat, eat.

But the damndest word I ever heard
is wheat, wheat, wheat.

I am sure this must be the theme
song of our present federal government.

I think the treatment and lack of
concern for agriculture in Canada is

appalling. We are 50 years late in building up our farm unions and co-operatives. The situation is desperate and calls for desperate measures.

F.W.U.A. HI-LIGHTS

Mrs. Hallum, FWUA director gave a report on the convention at the January meeting of the Rosalind FWUA #805 and also talked over plans for the spring conference to be held in April.

* * *

Royce FWUA local #203 have decided to hold a bazaar again this fall. They are also preparing a "Shadow Show" to be given at the amateur hour sponsored by the High School Memories Yearbook Council.

* * *

At the February meeting of the Stapledene FWUA #713 plans for a St. Patrick's social afternoon were made. The farm management course sponsored by the local is progressing very favorably with 20 people participating. A military whist drive followed by a Safety Skit is planned for March 4th.

* * *

The local convener gave a very interesting and informative talk on agriculture at the February meeting of the Dimsdale local. A discussion on the buyers' strike followed.

* * *

At the recent meeting of the Beaverlodge FWUA #107 conveners were appointed to prepare a group discussion on "The small farmer—should he stay or go." A chicken supper was held and proved a great success. Their district home economist is going to give a demonstration on buck weaving.

* * *

A discussion took place on the Cameron Report at the February meeting of the Edwell local #1019. Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, FWUA president, will speak at the March meeting.

* * *

To raise funds for their local Fairdonian Valley FWUA #802 have decided to serve for two bonspiels and also have a card party. A report on agriculture and a discussion on the buyers' strike took place at their last meeting.

* * *

Officers for the year were elected at the January meeting of the Picardville local. Plans were made to help other locals in the district to have Saturday night dances. Mrs. James, FWUA director will be invited to speak at the March meeting.

The district home economist gave a very interesting talk on How to Plan a Bazaar at the January meeting of the Hairy Hill FWUA.

* * *

Mrs. S. Swainson read a biography, which she wrote on the life of the late Mrs. B. Learned, who organized the Burnt Lake FWUA, at their January meeting. Each member will hold a whist party at her home before the March meeting. It was decided to help the FUA local with their bingo.

* * *

The outline of their program for the year was discussed and approved at the February meeting of the Three Hills FWUA local. It was decided to cater to the men's bonspiel, and a committee was set up to make plans. The local will also serve tea at the flower show.

* * *

Mrs. Roy Blake gave an introductory talk on Africa which is the subject for study this year, at the January meeting of the Nanton FWUA local. A committee was formed to compile a scrapbook on Africa.

* * *

Mrs. Sinclair gave a report on the topic for discussion "Agriculture" at the February meeting of the St. Albert FWUA local. A resolution was forwarded the C.A.C. re marking of sleeve lengths on men's sport shirt.

* * *

Miss Eldey, Ponoka district health nurse spoke on the work of the Ponoka Health Unit at the January meeting of the Crown FWUA local. Three ladies were appointed to meet with other locals to plan the conference in March. The local will cater to the bonspiel at Morningside.

* * *

Plans were made for their annual bazaar, to be held in May at the January meeting of the Red Deer Lake local #1216. A committee was selected to canvass for the cancer fund.

* * *

Audrey Trentham gave a report on farm problems at the January meeting of the Sunny Hills FWUA #1112. A discussion period followed. A report of this is being compiled for head office and for the local radio station reporter.

* * *

At the February meeting of the Freedom-Naples FWUA #310, Miss McCuthion, district economist, examined handicraft articles and pointed out where improvement could be made. A panel discussion on "The Small Farmers" was very interesting. A whist drive will be held in March.

The buyers' strike and the future of agriculture were discussed at the February meeting of the Sydenham-Gerald FWUA #710. It was felt that soap and cereals were two items which were too expensive. Local conveners were appointed for the different bulletins.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Hahan reported on the annual convention at the January meeting of the West Wind FWUA #1217. Donation was made to the mental health association.

* * *

Plans were made to collect clothing for the Unitarian Service at the January meeting of the Lubeck local #208. A report was given on the annual convention.

* * *

A discussion took place on how to go about making reports from our local conveners at the February meeting of the Gwynne local #918. They are starting a scrapbook of Alberta.

* * *

A report was given of the mass meeting at Crestmere at the February meeting of the Dakota FWUA #913 (Ponoka). They plan to divide their district into two for the February 22nd meeting.

* * *

Mrs. Roberts reported on the annual convention at the January meeting of Jefferson FWUA local #1401. Conveners and committees were appointed for the year.

* * *

The buyers' strike was discussed at the February meeting of Imperial FWUA #621. Members felt that if we buy only the essentials, that perhaps the farmers would be noticed.

* * *

Highland Park FWUA #210 held a used clothing drive for the Unitarian Service Committee. Also three layettes were made by members for the same cause.

* * *

Utopia FWUA #1210 recently held a successful bake sale and will hold a pot luck supper and cards in February. It was decided to have a debate on "The Small Farmer—should he stay or go" at the next meeting of the local.

A hillbilly completed building a cabin for his new bride. He asked her, "Well, woman, how do you like your new home?"

She looked it over and said, "Not bad at all, husband; but I don't see no door."

He eyed her quizzically for a moment and said: "Yew plannin' on a-goin' somewhere?"

Should I use Fertilizer? What Kind? How Much?

The answers and recommendations to the above questions are dealt with in a pamphlet which is available through local district agriculturists or by writing directly to the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Legislative Building, Edmonton, and asking for: "Fertilizer Recommendations for Alberta, Publication No. 70."

The following is taken from that publication:

In a well-managed farming program fertilizers can be a profitable investment but care must be taken to use the right kind and amount. The use of fertilizers does not of course guarantee a good crop. A good growing season with proper amounts of rain and sunshine are needed and the soil must be in good tilth. Fertilizer response thus varies from year to year.

Fertilizer Placement

The most effective use of a phosphate fertilizer is made when it is drilled in with the seed. Phosphate does not move readily into or through the soil so it must be placed within easy reach of the roots. Thus, when using a discer or one-way for seeding, or when broadcasting fertilizer, extra phosphate is needed to get the same results as when the drilled-in method is used.

Nitrogen on the other hand moves readily into and through the soil. Furthermore, there is risk of seeding injury if too much is planted with the seed. For the coarse grains 30 pounds of the element per acre is considered the maximum safe application for nitrogen drilled-in at planting time.

Soil Testing Service

A chemical soil test is sometimes helpful in selecting the right fertilizer to use. The Alberta Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Soil Science, University of Alberta, operates a soil testing laboratory where farmers may have their soils analyzed at a cost of 50 cents per sample. For most meaningful results soil samples have to be collected very carefully and the analyst needs some basic information on the cropping history. At the office of your district agriculturist you can get detailed instructions on how to take your samples, how and where to mail them, and in-

formation that needs to be supplied. Analytical results are mailed and accompanied by a letter containing some practical suggestions from a member of the fertilizer committee. During rush seasons several weeks should be allowed for the processing of your soil samples.

Farm Manure

Farm manure is one of the best fertilizers. It supplies not only plant nutrients, but it adds organic matter to the soil. This organic matter improves the physical condition of the land and helps it to hold moisture and resist erosion. Manure is rather low in phosphate, so phosphate fertilizers generally should be used on manured land for best results.

Fertilizing Stubble Crops

Nitrogen is likely to be an important limiting factor in crops grown on stubble, particularly where there is a large amount of trash; phosphorus is almost certain to be in short supply. A shortage of nitrogen results in a pale green or yellowish green color and a thin stand of crop. The appearance of previous stubble crops therefore should be used as a guide as to whether or not to use high nitrogen fertilizers. In the drier parts of the province where fallowing is practised to conserve moisture it must be kept in mind that stubble-in crops are more likely to suffer from drought. This, coupled with the fact that the response of a stubble crop to nitrogen depends to a large degree on the growing conditions, means that the increase in yields resulting from fertilization will vary over a wide range.

Farmers must realize that while an investment in fertilizers for stubble crops may pay off well in some years there is more risk involved than in fertilization of crops grown on fallow because the cost is higher and the response more erratic.

LEST WE FORGET

"What we, as farmers, must never forget, is that, as producers of the bread of life in its broadest sense, we form the very foundation of the great and complex structure of civilization that man has built up. We just cannot be diffident about pointing out this elementary truth again and again, in order to ensure that farming achieves and maintains its proper recognition—economically and in every way—in the eyes of the rest of the community."—Sir John Turner, president of the National Farmers' Union of England.

—Farm and Ranch Review.


In 1958 the total number of immigrants coming into Canada was 124,851 of which number some 84,000 were women and children.

—Brooks Bulletin

Mr. Jones, I'm afraid your son is spoiled."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Smith."

"Have it your way, but come and see what the steam roller did to him."



On all chick orders received 4 weeks before requested delivery date!!


CO-OP

**PARAMOUNT CHICKS
& POULTS MATURE
AND PRODUCE FAST...**

ORDER TODAY!

752 Layers, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Barred Rock Crossbreds, Red-Leghorn Crossbreds, Light Sussex, Co-op Bronze Breasted Turkey Poults

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"Your Farmer-Owned Co-Operation"

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SURFACE RIGHTS

RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR PIPELINES

By Milder G. Redman

As so many questions are being asked at present with regard to right-of-way for pipelines, I will start with that.

A permanent easement, both for an oil or gas pipeline that goes under ground, or a Utility pipeline that goes on top of the ground, should not be looked at lightly.

Whenever a land owner grants a permanent easement, it is just what it says—"A Permanent Easement" and carries on not only for the lifetime of the owner, but that of his or her heirs and also is effective and carries on regardless of sale of property—and consideration should be given as to devaluation of property for resale value.

With most permanent easements for pipelines it is stipulated in the agreement that the owner of the land shall not, nor shall he permit to be done, the drilling of a water well, gas or oil well, or an excavation of any kind, nor the erection of a building, fence, etc., on said right of way.

But, in many instances, it is stipulated in these permanent easements for underground pipelines that the grantee, or the person or company to whom the permanent easement is given, has the right to put a pipeline, possibly lay a water pipeline, or any utility line such as telephone, power or electric line on top of the ground of the right of way, permanent easement for which the farmer thinks he or she is giving for a pipeline to go below the surface only.

Also, it is usually embodied in these permanent Easements that the Grantee has the right, not to put just one pipeline but as many pipelines as can be put in the width of the right of way; and also, if the Grantee at any time requires a wider right of way that the grantor will let them have whatever additional or extra width is required—the Grantee would, of course, pay the grantor for the right on any additional width taken.

As for regrassing, where same is needed and for weed control, one company has offered \$10 and another \$11 per acre to cover this, but the farmers would not settle for less than \$25 per acre to cover this; however, other companies have either been doing the regrassing or paying the farmers to do it and the pipeline company looks after weed control by spraying.

On any right of way easement, whether it be for pipeline or utility, the

farmer should watch that the grantee does not destroy weeds by treating the soil with sodium chloride or in such manner as to render the soil sterile, as through cultivation this would spread and thus gradually sterilize soil beyond the right of way.

With regard to a permanent easement for either a pipeline or utility line there is no set rate of compensation. If the farmer and the pipeline or utility company cannot reach an agreement, a pipeline easement for pipelines used in production can be handled by the Right of Entry/Board of Arbitration, same board that handles well drilling, but utility lines and the main trunk pipelines right of way easements are now Board of Public Utilities.

On enquiry, I have been advised that the average award set down by the Board of Arbitration has been \$60 to \$75, and that damages are in addition to this. The Board of Arbitration makes no provision for annual compensation on right of way in general but do make provision for annual compensation for a valve or other permanent structure erected above ground on the right of way.

I have been advised by the Board of Public Utilities that they are not in a position to give an average of awards set down, as yet.

Private settlements made by farmers has been whatever sum was agreed on—up to and around \$75 per acre—usually no annual compensation has been allowed for. However, I have had one instance cited where annual compensation of \$40 per acre was being paid to a farmer, on gas line; another on a water-pipeline where water from same was supplied to the farmer in lieu of annual compensation, and another pipeline where the farmers are given choice of two alternatives—flat settlement of \$75 per acre or \$40 per acre and one water connection, water to be supplied for farmers' own use only at a rate of not more than 30c per thousand gallons. This water rate to be reviewed every five years. In the latter water-pipeline payment is made for crop damage, maintenance of surface, drainage, etc.

One group of farmers decided that pipeline easements on deeded and Crown lands should be set at \$7 per acre with annual compensation, while a group in another area had decided that pipeline easements on deeded and Crown lands should be set at \$60 per acre with annual compensation at rate of \$50 per valve head per year, for loss of production, due to mixing soil from the

depth of the lines with the surface and that graduated loss in bushels and dollars be made until land is again back in full production,—and one company has agreed to this method of settlement for loss of production.

With regard to owner-renter share of crop loss, they would each be entitled to whatever share they have in the crop—in other words, if the renter had a half interest in the crop or if he had a two-thirds interest in the crop he would be entitled to either half or two-thirds of the payment made for loss of crop and the owner or Crown would likewise be entitled to one-half or one third of the payment made for loss of the crop, according to their interest in the crop.

The following will give you an idea of some of the settlements made by pipeline company.

(1) Good seeded pasture "Creeping Red Fescue" and "Alfalfa" \$67.50 or \$135 per acre for two years.

(2) Alsike clover for seed 500# per acre at 25c per pound for two years' crop or \$250. Other farmers set their yield at 300# per acre and were paid accordingly.

(3) Sweet clover for seed at 500# per acre at 15c per pound, one year only, \$75 per acre.

(4) Wheat field about \$50 per acre;

Oats and barley about the same where the pipeline was not worked down good.

The company used a chisel plow, discs, etc. to work the land down. Some places the land was too wet to finish the job, so paid the farmers up to \$10 per acre to work their land next year.

Where necessary to go through fences in putting in the pipeline all fences were repaired and all livestock settled for to satisfaction of farmers, such as lambs and sheep crawling into pipes before they were welded together, etc.

Some complaints of farmers where pipeline has gone across their farms are:

(1) Material left on the right of way: Scrap iron, old cable, broken bottles, welding rods, etc., a menace to machinery and tractor tires. Some of this is buried down and gradually works up to surface:

(2) Subsoil not suitable for growing crop;

(3) Using more space than allotted right of way;

(4) Pipeline soft and wet when balance of field is dry enough to cultivate;

(5) Wash-outs caused by pipelines.

So, it is very difficult for farmers to foresee what the damages will be. Hence, farmers should not be expected to re-

lease damage claims for a matter of possibly three years.

Many farmers are now thinking that both pipelines and utility lines should be settled on much the same basis as oil or gas wells as long as in use, and pipeline and utility companies have access to right of way whenever they want and are being paid for transporting either oil, gas or high voltage current. In other words, the companies are receiving compensation on the oil, gas or energy being transported through their lines, whereas the farmer has his money tied up in his land, the use of which is to be made available without notice, as well as paying taxes on same—yet, in most instances, the farmer has been receiving no annual compensation whatsoever.

With the prospect of milk, wheat, coal and what-not pipelines, what do you think?

Thrift May Cost a Life

FOR THE SAKE OF A FEW PENNIES, A BABY LOST HIS LIFE . . . Thus begins the tragic tale told fifteen times over so far in Canada this year. Here's how it goes: The dry-cleaning is delivered to the house. It is protected by dust-proof thin plastic. The mother, taking the clothes out of their plastic covering, decides this material too useful to throw away. Why not use it to protect baby's mattress? Why bother to buy a special heavy-gauge mattress cover when this will do just as well?

And so, a tiny baby rolls over one night, kicks aside a sheet, presses his face against the clinging fabric and dies.

It's a horrible story, isn't it? So are the stories of children who are seriously burned through their parents' careless storage of matches, or who are poisoned by drinking turpentine left in a soft drink bottle.

These stories all have something in common. They need never have happened.

The answer for matches, turpentine, and thin plastic is the same. **KEEP THEM AWAY FROM CHILDREN.**

Here are the simple facts about this material. Ultra-thin plastic film, an excellent protector of clothing because it is airtight, can be deadly for this same reason if used as a makeshift covering in baby's crib or playpen. Fifteen mothers have found this to their sorrow. They could have bought special, safe mattress covers made of heavy-gauge plastic, at a very low cost.

No amount of penny-saving could replace their loss, says the Alberta Safety Council.

The invention of money would have proved a far greater benefit to mankind if somebody hadn't come along and invented credit.

Teacher: "Where is the English Channel?"

Eddie: "I don't know. We can't get it on our TV."

Thought For The Day

The Modern Way

I do as little as I can, and ask the highest pay;

That's why I am an also ran, now that I'm bent and gray;

I fooled along year after year, at every job I'd touch

I always had a deadly fear that I would do too much.

I've heard of men who strive to give full value for their wage;

Such people are too good to live and never reach old age.

Such people live in story books, and tracts, and sacred tales;

And many years have passed I think since I have seen such males.

Like other independent chaps who swell the toiling throngs,

I've always stood up for my rights and whopped about my wrongs,

I've pawed around in noble rage, and shed all kinds of brine,

The rights of those who paid my wage was no concern of mine.

And now that I am grey and bent I cannot find a place;

Employers will not pay a cent, they do not like my face.

They scorn me when in woe arrayed, with work I'd get in touch;

They've heard I always was afraid that I would do too much.

If you cannot pay
Don't buy today.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP & RECEIPT FORM

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton

Date _____ 1960

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the F.U.A. as follows:

Adult Membership _____ \$5.00 _____

(Individual man or woman or married couple including children 14-21)

Individual Junior (under 21) _____ 1.00 _____

Signature of Member _____

IMPORTANT—List names and addresses of all members covered by above application here:

Name	Address	Local	Indicate whether FUA, FWUA, Jr.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I hereby subscribe to The Organized Farmer in amount of 50 cents per year which is included in the above adult fee.

Attention Farmers

**A Fire Or Accident
Will Cause A Heavy Loss
If You Are Not
Properly Insured**

**SEE YOUR
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**UNDERWRITERS FOR F.U.A. AUTO POOL AND F.U.A. COMPREHENSIVE FARMER
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FARMERS

Your need for a strong Farm Organization and effective Farm Co-operatives was never greater than it is today.

You alone can give them the strength and guidance necessary to properly serve your requirements.

The Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association has been formed to help you do the job.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is a member organization and urges every F.U.A. local and every believer in a strong, united farm movement, to utilize the service of this new educational branch of our combined organizations.

Understanding of our own organizations and their objectives and methods is the first essential toward making them effective.

You can obtain and spread this knowledge by using the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association.

